

Administration Report

1968-69



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

ANNUAL
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INTRODUCTION

Manipur is an isolated, hill-girt, geographically distinct, entity. The border hills form themselves into north-south parallel folds with altitudes varying from 835.327 metres to 3017.176 metres above sea level and covering about 90 percent of the whole area of this territory. It has an area of 22,347.2 square kilometres. 9/10th of which consists of hills. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nagaland; on the east lie the Surma tract and upper Chinwin district of Burma; the South is surrounded by the Chin Hills (Burma) and the Mizo district and on the west is the Cachar District of Assam.

The Territory may be divided into two main areas—the valley and the hills. Again, it can be conveniently divided into three zones:—Imphal including Imphal town; the rest of Sadar Sub-division including Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishenpur and some portions of Sadar Hills which, taken together, comprise the valley of Manipur; the third zone including the surrounding hill areas of the valley.

The population of Manipur according to 1961 census is 7,80,037. Of this total population nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ are concentrated in the valley and the rest is spread all over the surrounding hill areas. The majority of the people in the valley are the Manipuri Hindus known also as the Meiteis while the hills are peopled with as many as 29 tribes which may be broadly divided into Nagas and Kukis. The head quarter of administration in the territory is at Imphal, the capital town.

The economy of Manipur is strongly marked by wide difference in development between the valley and the hills. The plains comprise a large rice growing low land in an extensive old silted lake bed. The area is surrounded by hills and jungles inhabited by tribal population. The economy in the hills is predominantly agricultural though there are some other subsidiary occupations.

The practice of jhumming continues to be in vogue in the hills. However terrace cultivation has been introduced in some parts of the hills. The standard of living varies from place to place depending mostly on communication facilities and availability of land for cultivation. Some parts of the hills are not still easily accessible. Steps are, therefore, being taken to break isolation of the territory and open up the hills by providing cheap and dependable means of communications.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people and 83.4% depend on it according to 1961 census. Manipur is nearly self sufficient in paddy. Terrace cultivation is practised largely in the hill areas. The rainfall varies from 56 inches to 160 inches a year. The rainy season is from April to October and the temperature varies from 0° C to 40° C.

Shri Baleshwar Prasad continued as the Chief Commissioner.

The Government is assisted by a Secretariat consisting of a Chief Secretary and other 5 Secretaries. Shri A.N. Segal continued as Chief Secretary.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Court in Manipur. It exercises the powers and has the jurisdiction of a High Court. Shri

C. Jaganadhacharyulu was the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur and Tripura. Shri O. Thambal Singh continued as the District and Sessions Judge.

There are two parliamentary Constituencies in Manipur viz. (1) Outer Manipur Parliamentary Constituency and (2) Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency. The Outer Manipur constituency is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. There were 30 Assembly Constituencies in the Territory. The Assembly consisted of 33 members, 30 elected and 3 nominated (women). There was a Council of Ministers composed of 5 Ministers including the Chief Minister and 2 Deputy Ministers.

To accelerate the pace of development and enhance the administrative efficiency a proposal for re-organisation of the single district Territory of Manipur into five districts was under active consideration.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION

During the year under report, the Finance Department also continued to be responsible for gold control administration, rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths and allied matters. The Finance Department continued to be associated with Small Saving Schemes.

The general financial position for the year under report is indicated below :—

The actual receipt for the year 1968-69 including the amount received as grant-in-aid and loans from the Government of India according to March, 1969 preliminary accounts was Rs. 13,41,66,015. The details are shown below :—

	Head of Accounts	Rupees —
IX	Land Revenue	28,36,818
X	State Excise Duties	2,99,138
XI	Taxes on Vehicles	6,64,982
XII	Sales Tax	21,98,457
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	5,19,781
XIV	Stamps	5,97,136
XV	Registration Fees	88,233
XVI	Interest	1,44,667
XVII	Administration of Justice	62,266
XVIII	Jails	253
XIX	Police	2,10,679
XXI	Miscellaneous Departments,	22,159
XXII	Education	6,37,083
XXIII	Medical	1,02,880
XXIV	Public Health	1,163
XXV	Agriculture	1,51,231
XXVII	Animal Husbandry	1,38,350
XXVIII	Co-operation	10,042
XXIX	Industries	90,471
XXXI	Community Development Project, N.E.S. and	
	Local Development Works	44,010
XXXII	Miscellaneous Social and Development	
	Organisation	2,945
XXXIV	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment &	
	Drainage Works	1,66,754
XXXV	Electricity Schemes	2,45,907
XXXVII	Public Works	7,42,709

XLVIII	Contribution of recovery towards pension and other retirement benefit	5,287
XXXIII	Road and Water Transport	21,60,171
XLIX	Stationery & Printing	18,402
LI	Forest	4,58,633
LII	Miscellaneous	1,15,808
LVI	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	10,27,13,700
Total—Revenue Heads		11,54,50,115
Loan from the Central Government		1,87,15,900
Total—Revenue & Loans		13,41,66,015

The expenditure during 1968-69 was Rs. 12,22,10,877 according to March, 1969 Preliminary accounts.

The average income excluding grant-in-aid and loans of the Government of Manipur for the last five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 was Rs. 1,87,96,525 as against the average expenditure of Rs. 9,35,44,666 during the same period.

The revenue in Manipur is mainly collected from the following sources :—

- I Land Revenue
- II State Excise
- III Taxes on Vehicles
- IV Sales Tax
- V Other Taxes & Duties-Entertainment Tax
- VI Road Transport (M.S.T.)
- VII Electricity
- VIII Forest
- IX Agriculture
- X Education

I. *Land Revenue* :—The total cash collection of Land Revenue during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 28,36,818.

II. *Excise Revenue* :—The total cash collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 2,99,138 as against the collection of Rs. 1,92,191 during the previous year.

III. *Taxes on Vehicles* :—Taxes on Vehicles continue to be collected under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1936 as extended to Manipur. The total collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 6,64,982 as against the collection of Rs. 4,84,315 during the previous year.

IV. *Sales Tax* :—The total cash collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 21,98,457 as against the collection of Rs. 15,83,498 during the previous year.

V. *Other Taxes & Duties* :—The entertainment tax continues to be levied under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act as extended to Manipur. The total collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 5,19,781.

VI. *Road Transport* :—The total cash collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 21,60,171.

VII. *Electricity* :—The total collection of Revenue during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 2,45,907.

VIII. *Forest* :—The total collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 4,58,633 as against Rs. 4,36,454 collected during the previous year.

IX. Agriculture :—The total collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 1,51,231 as against Rs. 1,10,355 collected during the previous year

X. Education :—The total collection during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 6,37,083 as against Rs. 5,02,740 collected during the previous year.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

For the purpose of district administration the Union Territory of Manipur consists of only one district and its revenue and magisterial administration is entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate. In the discharge of his duties the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate.

The district is divided into 10 sub-divisions—6 in the hills and 4 in the valley with a Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of each sub-division. These sub-divisions are further divided into circles—each circle under the charge of one Sub-Deputy Collector. The following Officers were in the posts mentioned above:—

- (1) Shri Suresh Chandra Vaish —DC/DM throughout the year under report
- (2) Shri M. C. Verma —Addl. D. M. from 1.4.68. to 31.5.68.
- (3) Shri Gorakh Ram —Addl. D.M. from 1.6.68 to 31.3.69
- (4) The administrative set up of the territory is as follows:—

Name of Sub-Division	H. Q.	Area in sq. K M.	No of circle	Name of circle Head Quarter
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Tamenglong	Tamenglong	4589.48	4	1. Tamenglong 2. Nungba 3. Namtaram 4. Aimol (Tamei)
(2) Chura-chandpur	New Chura-chandpur	1501.42	3	1. New Chura-chandpur 2. Tinsong 3. Nungshai
(3) Ukhrul	Ukhrul	4744.88	3	1. Ukhrul 2. Phaisat 3. Chingai (This HQ was shifted from Paoyi during the year under report).
(4) Jiribam	Jiribam	683.76	2	1. Jiribam 2. Ngampabung
(5) Mao-Sadar	Mao	2543.38	3	1. Mao 2. Karong 3. Kangpokpi
(6) Tengnoupal	Chandel	3501.68	2	1. Tengnoupal 2. Chakpikarong

(7) Imphal East	Imphal	339.29	1	Imphal
(8) Imphal West	Imphal	416.99	1	Imphal
(9) Thoubal	Thoubal	518.00	1	Thoubal
(10) Bishenpur	Bishenpur	507.64	1	Bishenpur

During the year under report the head quarters of Paoyi circle was shifted from Paoyi to Chingai.

The territory consists of 1986 villages of which there are 173 villages in Imphal East, 177 villages in Imphal West, 132 in Thoubal, 60 villages in Bishenpur, 165 villages in Tamenglong, 339 villages in Churachandpur, 122 villages in Jiribam, 196 villages in Tengnoupal, 225 villages in Ukhrul and 397 in Mao-Sadar Sub-division.

Collection :—

The following amounts were collected as land revenue, hill house tax and fishery revenue during the year under report.

Land revenue :—

	Demand	Collection	Balance
Arrear	33,62,267.04	3,55,943.53	17,747,68.44
Current	21,30,711.97	17,40,601.32	16,216,65.72
	54,92,979.01	20,96,544.85	33,964,34.16
Hill house tax :—			
Arrear	2,11,785.44	1,02,305.45	1,09,479.99
Current	99,984.69	88,874.69	11,110.00
Total	3,11,770.13	1,91,180.14	1,20,589.99
Fishery :—			
Arrear	2,79,679.14		2,79,679.14
Current	2,91,802.86	2,25,757.56	66,045.30
Total—	5,71,482.00	2,25,757.56	3,45,724.44
Grand Total	62,76,231.14	25,13,482.55	38,62,748.59

Besides the aforementioned amount, other government dues amounting to Rs. 13,49,266.55 were collected by the revenue agency and the total amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 38,62,747.59 (25,13,482.55 + 13,49,266.54).

Rehabilitation :—

329 families of refugees from East Pakistan were in the rehabilitation sites in Jiribam and also 170 families of repatriates from Burma sheltered in different parts of Manipur. A sum of Rs. 2,00,600/- was granted as business loan to 71 families and another amount of Rs. 950/- was given to 3 families of Nepali repatriates from Burma.

A sum of Rs. 99,800/- was given as grant @Rs. 50/- per head to those in mass exodus Kuki refugees who came over to Manipur from Burma in 1967-68 (these were not repatriates).

Loan :—An amount of Rs. 6,64,500/- was provided for various loans during the year, 1968-69. The sub-divisionwise allotment was as follows :—

Sub-Divisions	Agriculture loan	Horticulture loan	Land improvement loan	Pisciculture loan	Backward classes loan
Imphal East	75,000/-	—	12,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-
Imphal West	80,000/-	2,000/-	12,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-
Bishenpur	40,000/-	—	8,000/-	3,000/-	6,000/-
Thoubal	65,000/-	2,000/-	12,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-
Churachandpur	30,000/-	8,000/-	8,000/-	4,000/-	32,000/-
Mao-Sadar	20,000/-	8,000/-	4,000/-	2,000/-	30,000/-
Tamenglong	15,000/-	8,000/-	4,000/-	—	20,000/-
Jiribam	—	2,000/-	6,000/-	1,000/-	13,000/-
Tengnoupal	15,000/-	—	3,000/-	—	20,000/-
Ukhrul	18,500/-	—	—	—	25,000/-
Total—	3,58,500/-	30,000/-	69,000/-	25,000/-	1,82,000/-

Recovery of loan during the year under report was Rs. 4,55,058.84 paise. Another amount of Rs. 7,80,100/- was provided for housing loan. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 6,35,701/- was paid to 152 loanees as additional loan, Rs. 24,000/- as second instalment to 9 loanees and Rs. 1,20,399/- as third instalment to 70 loanees.

Recovery of housing loan due during the year was Rs. 1,08,202.10 paise.

The quantity of paddy procured by this department during the year was 6183 metric tonnes. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 36,07,568.34 paise inclusive of all contingent charges.

Natural calamities etc. :—

There were breaches in river bunds causing floods in some parts of Imphal East, Imphal West and Thoubal sub-divisions, and 13,000 acres of land came under water. The total loss caused by damage to crops was estimated at Rs. 3,72,825/-. Rations to the value of Rs. 14,000/- were distributed to the flood affected persons.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 27,600/- was given to 276 fire victims @ Rs. 100/- each. Another amount of Rs. 7,800/- was also given to 78 persons affected by heavy storm and accidental fire in 1968. A sum of Rs. 2,350/- was given to 30 cyclone affected persons of Churachandpur Sub-Division.

LAW AND ORDER

Law and order situation in the Valley area excepting a few robberies in the town of Imphal continued to be normal.

Hill areas of the territory have their peculiar law and order problems. At the commencement of the year under report the hill areas were in turbulence due to subversive activities of the Naga and Mizo-Koki hostiles. Due to cease fire agreement action to prevent their criminal activities was not wholly possible in certain areas.

The situation in hill areas had become further complicated because of intensification of rivalry between two major factions namely RGN and FGN of Naga undergrounds.

The demand for integration with Nagaland of contiguous areas of the territory predominantly inhabited by Nagas was also forcefully put forward by interested elements and posed a serious law and order problem for the administration. The demand for a Hmar autonomous Hill District by integrating areas mainly occupied by Hmars in Mizo-Hills District of Assam and Manipur was also revived in 1968-69.

The situation in hill areas was, therefore, disquieting at the beginning of the year under report. To deal with the same special measures including redeployment of the force and expansion of Village Volunteer Force had to be adopted. A large number of operations both by Police independently and in conjunction with the army were launched. Vigorous efforts to contain the hostiles and to penetrate into the areas where they had entrenched themselves were made.

The results of Police action against hostiles were very heartening. Ukhrul Sub-Division in which the hostiles held sway was cleared of them. In Sadar Hill Sub-Division the hostiles were put on the run. In Mao the influence of the underground was considerably wiped out and civil Administration restored.

Under pressure 301 hostiles surrendered to Police and Village Volunteer Force and 439 of them were captured. Eighteen hostiles were killed in encounters with the Police and Village Volunteer Force.

The following arms and ammunitions were recovered from the hostiles during the period under report.

1. .303 Rifles	110 Nos.
2. Japanese Rifles	30 Nos.
3. Sten Guns	3 Nos.
4. TMC	1 No.
5. LMG	1 No.
6. Madson Gun	1 No.
7. 3.5 RL	1 No.
8. Revolvers	2 Nos.
9. 7.62 SIRs	2 Nos.
10. Para Rifle	1 No.
11. SBML/SBBL	425 Nos.
12. DBL	5 Nos.
13. Country Made Pistols	10 Nos.
14. .303 Rds of SA	1877 Rds.
15. Japanese Rifle Ammun.	102 Rds.
16. 9MM Ammunition	286 Rds.
17. TMC Ammunition	22 Rds.
18. Rocket Launchers	2 Rds.
19. 38 Rds.	42 Rds.
20. Grenade Hand	12 Nos.
21. 7.62 Rds.	200 Rds.
22. Detonators	4875 Nos.

Besides, a large quantity of explosives was also recovered.

In operations against hostiles, 5 police and 7 VVF personnel were killed. The police lost one LMG, one Sten, five rifles, one Mortar 22", 5 Sten magazines, 271 Rds. of 303 ammunition, 240 Rds. of 9 MM ammunition and 3 hand grenades in an ambush. Fire arms and ammunition lost by VVF to hostile are as under :—

1. Sten Gun	1 No.
2. Rifles 303	18 Nos.
3. SMC Magazine	2 Nos.
4. 303 ammunition	496 Rds.
5. 9 MM ammunition	45 Rds.

Briefly speaking, there was substantial improvement in the law and order situation in the year 1968-69 in the hill areas.

Political :—

The demand for statehood for Manipur was the basis of all political activity during the year under review. The opposition parties organised under the banner of "ALL MANIPUR STATEHOOD DEMAND COMMITTEE" a series of public meetings, demonstrations and a bandh to secure statehood for Manipur and to urge for the inclusion of Manipuri language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Manipur Statehood Demand Committee also pressed for setting-up of a University in Manipur, for exemption of land revenue on smaller holdings and for introduction of modified rationing.

The then ruling Congress Party also showed sympathy for the demand for Statehood.

The agitations for the fulfilment of demands were generally peaceful.

In the year 1968-69 a new party namely "Manipur Nationalist Party" was formed under the leadership of Shri S. Tombi Singh, former Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

Labour :—

There was no industry in this territory. The agricultural labour was also not organised. Employees of the Central Government establishments located in Manipur participated in the Central Government Employees strike like their counterparts elsewhere. As the strike was observed for only 24 hours, an alternate arrangement to run essential services like Telephone Exchange had been made. The strike did not cause any dislocation. Nineteen striking Government servants were arrested and prosecuted. They were convicted u/s 16 of Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1968 but were released after admonition. Some employees of the Manipur P.W.D. represented against their retrenchment.

Communal :—

The demand for the integration of Naga inhabited areas of the Territory with Nagaland was made by a section of Nagas. Hmars also demanded autonomous hill district by merging Hmar occupied areas of Mizo Hills (Assam) and Manipur. Merger of Churachandpur, Tengnoupal and certain areas of Tamenglong and Jiribam with Mizo hills district was also demanded by Mizos.

Foreigners :—

Thirteen Burmese Nationals including one of Indian Origin, two Afgan Nationals and 2 Tibetan Nationals, 17 in all, were arrested for unauthorised entry into India via Manipur. Of these, ten were convicted under Section

14 of Foreigners Act. The Burmese National of Indian Origin was allowed to stay at Imphal after he had obtained a permit to this effect from the Government. The cases of the remaining seven are subjudice.

Ten foreigners who were sentenced in the year 1967-68 and whose sentences expired in the year 1968-69 were either deported or left India on completion of their sentence. One was a Pakistani Hindu.

Six foreigners, 3 British, 1 Chinese, 1 French and 1 Italian visited the territory under valid documents in the year 1968-69. The three British Nationals who were of Indian origin were staying with their families at Churachandpur at the end of the year under report.

Refugees :—

160 Mizos who had migrated to Churachandpur following disturbances in the Mizo Hills District of Assam left Churachandpur Sub-Division for their district during the early part of the year 1968-69.

Crime :—

A total of 3620 cases was reported in the year under report as against 3038 in the preceeding year. Crime-wise break-up is Dacoity-35, Robbery 48, Murder-60, Rioting-87, Kidnapping-167, Burglary-243, Cattle lifting-80, Ordinary thefts-1085, P. G. Act-34, Excise Act-199, Rice Smuggling-18, other H.C. offences-950 and offences under Special/local laws-494. There was increase in the theft cases and decrease in Rice smuggling in the year 1968-69. The increase in thefts was mainly due to economic distress resulting from rapidly increasing prices. The smuggling was very low in 1968-69 due to effective watch and other measures.

Of the 3620 cases, the investigation in 538 was completed. 3082 cases were pending with the police. 299 cases were charge-sheeted and 200 were returned in final report. 39 cases were convicted and one acquitted.

Reorganisation and establishment :—

The C. I. D. set-up of Manipur Police which was inadequate was reorganised in the year under report. The reorganisation and strengthening of C. I. D. has considerably improved its working. With the filling up posts and with more specialised training for different wings, there will be still further improvement.

The reorganisation of Civil Police of Manipur was further examined in the year 1968-69 and comprehensive proposals in this regard were submitted to the Government of India, sanction for which was under issue at the end of the year under report.

In the year under report fresh appointments were made in the following ranks :—

Class I

Deputy Inspector General of Police—1, on deputation from the B.S.F. Commandant—2, on deputation from the Army. Superintendent of Police—1, on deputation from West Bengal.

Class II

Assistant Commandant—10, on deputation from the B.S.F.

Class III

Sub-Inspectors—10 (including 5 tribals).

Assistant Sub-Inspectors—12 (including one muslim and 4 tribals).

Operators Wireless—43.

Class IV

Constable—51 (including 2 muslims and 15 scheduled tribes).

Riflemen—326 (including sixty two tribals).

A large number of promotions in the subordinate ranks were also made.

By the end of the year 1968-69 confirmation of all the eligible persons was made according to availability of permanent posts.

Punishments :—

285 police personnel were awarded minor punishments and 37 major punishments. Seven persons were placed under suspension during the year 1968-69.

Rewards and commendations :—

Services of Shri Satyabrata, Deputy Superintendent of Police were commended by the Government for assistance rendered by him in locating a dump of fire arms of hostiles from where a large quantity of fire-arms and service ammunition was recovered. Nineteen subordinate officers were also commended for good work done otherwise. Eight hundred twenty-nine non-gazetted members of the force were given monetary rewards in recognition of good work done by them.

Police medals:—

The following Officers were awarded Police Medals for gallantry :

1. Shri S. Shamkishore Singh, Comdt. 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles.
2. Shri Chandraman Rai, Subedar, 4th Bn. Manipur Rifles.
3. Shri Hayat Singh, Naik, 4th Bn. Manipur Rifles.
4. Shri Jeet Bahadur, Naik 2nd Bn. Manipur Rifles.

Subedar Amraj Pun of 1st Bn. Manipur Rifles was awarded police Medal for meritorious service in 1968-69.

Police Wireless :—

Wireless communication in this area is of vital importance for the functioning of police and other Civil Departments because of absence of other means of communication generally.

The Wireless set-up of Manipur Police not only provided communication facilities to the Police Department and other Civil Departments of the Government of Manipur but also manned some of the out-posts of the order Security Force.

Besides operating the static stations, the grid also provided mobile stations several times during the operations in which the troops were badly handicapped for want of man-pack sets.

Because of the greater activity of Police in dealing with the hostiles, traffic on the grid increased tremendously. On an average the grid handled 4,50,000 groups a month during the year 1968-69.

Despite enormous difficulties in obtaining spares, qualified personnel and accessories etc. the Police Wireless acquitted itself extremely well and provided efficient service to the force.

Fire brigade :—

The fire brigade was called out 143 times during the year as against 136 times in the last year.

The property lost/damaged by fire during the year was worth Rs. 2,13,902.00 as against Rs. 9,76,750.00 worth of property in the previous year.

Home guards :-

The Valley Home Guards organisation raised 110 Rural and 80 Urban Home Guards in the year under report of whom 30 rural home guards were women. The target of raising 440 Urban and 2750 rural Home Guards prescribed for the valley area of Manipur was, thereby, fully achieved.

Thirty Home Guards were provided specialised training in 1968-69 in operating Water Supply Works and Power Houses.

Thirty Home Guards were given cash rewards in 1968-69 for good work done by them.

Home Guards movement has considerably advanced in the Valley Area. To make the valley Home Guards organisation still effective a comprehensive proposal for its reorganisation was worked out in the year 1968-69 and submitted to the Government of India.

About 300 Home Guards were called out for the protection of bridges and assisting the Police in the maintenance of law and order. Despite hardship, the homeguards discharged their duties very satisfactorily.

MPTC and trainings :-

Training facilities at MPTC were further strengthened. The Police Museum was also established and a large number of captured/seized fire-arms were displayed there. Shri B. P. Newani, Asstt. Commandant on deputation from the Border Security Force was of great assistance in the setting-up of the museum. Shortage of accommodation, non-availability of drinking water and electricity continued to hamper the working of this institution.

The institution trained 240 recruits of Manipur Rifles. 71 Manipur Rifles personnel were also trained in the handling and MMGs and 3" Mortars. Another 13 personnel were given pre-course training for various courses attended by them in ex-State Schools.

The MPTC is meant generally for training recruits and conducting of refresher courses. It is not intended for imparting advanced training in the working of Police. For specialised and advanced training a large number of Police personnel including gazetted officers were deputed to ex-State institutions. Manipur Rifles personnel were generally trained at the BSF School. The training of a large number of tradesmen of Manipur Rifles and Civil Police was arranged at Army School.

Thirteen platoons of Manipur Rifles were provided collective training at Police School run by the Army at Chakpikarong/Thinghat.

The personnel of all the armed battalions were put through musketry practices during the year. In the year 1968-69 the need for regular musketry practices was emphasised and musketry regulations for Manipur Rifles prescribed.

Welfare --

A small beginning was made by establishing welfare centres in Manipur Rifles battalions. Government also sanctioned amenity grant at the rate

of Re. 1/-(rupee one) per head from which sports etc. was provided to the force. Purchase of one projector was also made out of the funds provided by the Government for the training and recreation of the men. Establishment of the Benevolent & Welfare Fund for the force was also taken up. As the rules framed for the regulations of the Fund are still under consideration of the Government, no progress in this direction could be made. The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5,000/- for Officers Club at Imphal. Shortage of medical Officers continued in the battalions.

The importance of the role the personnel of the battalions posted in the interior vis-a-vis welfare of the people of areas was fully kept in view and various useful measures were suggested. Major H. C. Venugopal Commandant, 2nd Bn. Manipur Rifles took keen interest in this direction. He also trained some hill women in tailoring and sewing. As the force was heavily committed in operations, much progress could not be made.

Accommodation :—

Accommodation problem continued to be acute during the year 1968-69. A large number of bashes constructed for accommodating the force at Pangei and Churachandpur in previous year collapsed thereby worsening the position further. The construction of accommodation was vigorously pursued with the government and the following projects were sanctioned :—

- (1) Construction of Bashes at Ukhrul.
- (2) Construction of armory and magazine for 1st and 2nd Bns. Manipur Rifles at Pangei and Imphal respectively.
- (3) Extension of Office buildings in Sadar Thanna.
- (4) Construction of Buildings for Police Head quarters.
- (5) Construction of Sceptic latrines in Sadar Thanna.
- (6) Construction of Police Station buildings at Lamphelpat.
- (7) Construction of Barracks at Pangei.
- (8) Construction of SDPO's Office/Quarters at Bishenpur.
- (9) Construction of CI's Office/Quarters at Bishenpur.
- (10) Expansion of Police building at Moreh.

Projects mentioned at S1.3 and 4 above were dropped. Progress of actual construction was however, very slow.

General :—

During the year under report there was considerable improvement in the working of the department. Most of the deficiencies in armament, equipment and accoutrements were made up. Both the Civil Police and the armed battalions were given more transport. The deficiencies of the armed battalions in this respect could not be made up completely due to shortage of funds. Considerable obsolete equipment of Police Wireless was also replaced. The 3rd Bn. Manipur Rifles was taken over by the BSF. The administrative and operational control of this battalion redesignated as 95th Bn. PSF after embodiment into the BSF continued with the department. The department also helped in the establishment and running of a Subsidiary Training Centre of the BSF at Pangei.

A sum of Rs. 30088949.00 (Rupees three crores eighty eight thousand nine hundred and forty nine) was spent on the administration of the Police in Manipur in the year 1968-69.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Court in Manipur. It exercises the same power having the same Civil and Criminal Jurisdictions as a High Court. Appeals from the decrees and orders of this court lie only to the Supreme Court. Shri C. Jagannadhacharyulu, continued to be the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur and Tripura throughout the year under report. He sits at Agartala for a period of 15 days in a month for doing judicial work and he holds his court at Imphal for the remaining period of the month.

Shri P. Bhupen Singh continued to be the Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner throughout the year under report.

District & Sessions Court :—

The Civil and Sessions Court consist of one Court of the District & Sessions Judge, one Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, two Courts of Subordinate Judge and five Courts of Munsiff Magistrates 1st Class.

The Court of the District Judge is the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the entire Civil District of the Territory of Manipur. First appeals against the judgement and decrees of the Subordinate Judges in suits where the value does not exceed Rs. 5,000/- and against all decrees and appealable orders of the Munsiffs lie to this court. This court has also revisional jurisdiction against the orders of the Village Authorities under the Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1965. This court has also been constituted as Motor Claims Tribunal for Manipur under the Motor Vehicles Act and as Compensation Tribunal under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

The District Judge is also the Sessions Judge for the entire Sessions Division of the Union Territory of Manipur. He is also the special Judge for trial of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act and under Section 161 to 165 of the Indian Penal Code. He is also the Head of Office and the Drawing and disbursing Officer for the Civil & Sessions establishment.

Shri O. Dhanbal Singh continued to be the District & Sessions Judge, Manipur throughout the year under report.

Additional District & Sessions Court :—

The Additional District & Sessions Judge has concurrent jurisdiction in the trial of original suits and Civil Appeals which are transferred to his file by the Principal District Judge. In respect of Sessions trials, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions also, he has concurrent jurisdiction with the Sessions Judge whenever such cases are transferred to his file by the Principal Sessions Judge. He is also a special Judge for the hill areas of Manipur.

Shri Prem Narain Roy, on deputation from U. P. who was appointed as Additional District & Sessions Judge, Manipur temporarily continued to hold the post from 17.5.68 onwards.

Subordinate Judges :—

There are two courts of the Subordinate Judges designated as the First Subordinate Judge and the Second Subordinate Judge respectively. The courts of the Subordinate Judges have unlimited jurisdiction in all original

suits. These courts have also been empowered to entertain Small cause Courts suits upto the value of Rs. 500/-. The Court of the First Subordinate Judge remained vacant since October 1, 1966.

Shri L. Madhobchandra Ray, permanent Munsiff continued to be Second Subordinate Judge throughout the year under report.

The First Subordinate Judge was vested with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge and the Second Subordinate Judge with that of the Assistant Sessions Judge. As Assistant Sessions Judge, the Second Subordinate Judge hears appeals and revisions against the orders of the Magistrate of the Second Class on being transferred by the Sessions Judge and in such Sessions cases in which any sentence except a sentence of death or imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding 10 years might be passed.

There are five courts of Munsiff/Magistrates First Class of which one is permanent Court. This Court of permanent Munsiff was held by Shri L. Madhobchandra Ray, prior to his promotion to the post of the Second Subordinate Judge. These five Courts of Munsiff/Magistrate are designated as Munsiff—I/Magistrate First Class, Munsiff—II/Magistrate First Class and so on and are respectively held by sarvashri Y. Ibotombi Singh, Upendra Singh, H. Jugeswar Singh, I. Rohindro Singh, and R. K. Sanatomba Singh, through the year under report. As Munsiffs, their peculiar jurisdictions in original suits extend upto Rs 2000/-. They are also empowered to try small cause court suits upto the value of Rs 200/-. As Magistrates, they can try cases in respect of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

They are also vested with revisional powers against the orders of Nyaya Panchayats located within their respective territorial jurisdiction under the Panchayat Raj Act as extended to Manipur.

The territorial jurisdiction of each of the Munsiff/Magistrate First Class is as follows:—

Sl No.	Name of the Munsiffs	Civil	Criminal
1	2	3	4
1	Munsiff-I/Magistrate 1st Class (Shri Y. Ibotombi Singh)	Imphal Municipal Area	Areas under the police stations of Kangpokpi and Lamlat.
2	Munsiff-II/Magistrate 1st Class (Shri C. Upendra Singh)	Imphal West excluding Municipal Area.	Areas under the Lamphel police Station.
3	Munsiff-III/Magistrate 1st Class (Shri H. Jugeswar Singh)	Imphal East excluding Municipal Area.	Areas under the Moirang and Mayang Imphal Police Station.
4	Munsiff-IV/Magistrate 1st Class (Shri I. Rohindra Singh)	Thoubal Sub-Division.	Areas under the Imphal Police Station.
5	Munsiff-V/Magistrate 1st Class (Shri R. K. Sanatomba Singh)	Bishenpu Sub-Division	Areas under the Thoubal and Bishenpu Police Stations.

Criminal Courts (Executive) :—

The Criminal Courts in Manipur at present consists of 33 Executive Magistrates including District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate.

Statement of cases showing the arrear, institution, disposal and pendency during the year under report in the court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Civil and Sessions Courts and all Subordinate Criminal Courts are given below :—

Period —	Name of Court	—Arrear—	Insti- —tution —	—Trans —ferred —	—Dis- —posed —	—Pend- —ing
1968-69	Judicial Commissioner's Court	262	365	X	231	396
"	District & Sessions Court	669	876	586	780	179
"	Additional District & Sessions Judge	4	609	613	533	80
"	Sub-Judge II & Asstt. Sessions Judge	322	828	X	751	399
"	Munsiff I/Magistrate 1st Class	254	1085	5	1159	175
"	Munsiff II/Magistrate 1st Class	158	2302	18	2330	112
"	Munsiff III/Magistrate 1st Class	230	2458	8	2426	254
"	Munsiff IV/Magistrate 1st Class	203	1389	X	1349	243
"	Munsiff V/Magistrate 1st Class	311	2050	X	2041	320
"	Criminal Courts (Executive)	4430	1270	101	1179	4420

LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED

The following Bills were introduced in the Legislative Assembly, Manipur during the year 1968-69.

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
2. The Police (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1968.
3. The Manipur Panchayat Raj Act, 1969.
4. The Manipur Nyaya Panchayat Bill, 1969.
5. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969.
6. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.
7. The Assam Amusement & Betting Tax (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1969.
8. The Manipur Ministers (Salaries & Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.
9. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Speakers & Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.
10. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

11. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

12. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969.

The following Bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly, Manipur during the year 1968-69.

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.

2. The Police (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1968.

3. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969.

4. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.

5. The Assam Amusement & Betting Tax (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1969.

6. The Manipur Ministers (Salaries & Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

7. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Speaker & Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

8. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries & Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

9. The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.

10. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969.

The following Acts of the Legislative Assembly, Manipur received assent of the President during the year, 1968-69.

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1968 (Manipur Act 3 of 1968).

2. The Police (Manipur Amendment) Act, 1968 (Manipur Act 1 of 1969).

3. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1969 (Manipur Act 4 of 1969).

4. The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Act, 1969 (Manipur Act 3 of 1969).

The following Rules/Orders were framed and issued by the Government of Manipur during the year under review:—

1. The Manipur Khadi and Village Industries Board Rules, 1969.

2. The Manipur Food-stuffs (Declaration of stocks and Regulations, of Disposal and Acquisition) Order, 1966.

The life of the above order was extended for a term of year upto 15. 6. 1969.

3. The Imphal Municipality Building Bye-Laws, 1969.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Session of the Assembly:—The third session of the Second Manipur Legislative Assembly commencing from March 5, 1968 continued upto April 1968. As such, during the financial year, 1968-69 there were three sessions of the Assembly including a part of the third session. In these sessions there were 27 sittings of the House with 99 working hours.

Election of Deputy Speaker :—On April 3, 1968 the Members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly elected Shri L. Ibomcha Singh as the Deputy Speaker.

Panel of Presiding Member :—During the period under report, the Speaker nominated panel of Presiding Members for the year, 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Formation of committees :—The following Committees for the year, 1968-69 and 1969-70 were elected by the House and nominated by the Speaker during the period under review :—

1. Committees elected :

- (i) Estimates Committee.
- (ii) Public Accounts Committee.

2. Committees nominated :

- (i) Business Advisory Committee.
- (ii) Committee on Petitions.
- (iii) Committee on Privileges.
- (iv) Committee on Delegated Legislation.
- (v) Committee on Government Assurances.
- (vi) Rules Committee.

Presentation of report :—The following Reports were presented to the House during the year under report :—

- (i) Audit Report, 1967 and 1968.
- (ii) Appropriation Accounts, 1965-66 and 1966-67.
- (iii) Finance Accounts, 1965-66 and 1966-67.
- (iv) First Report of the Rules Committee.
- (v) First Report of the Committee on Government Assurance.
- (vi) First and Second Reports of the Estimates Committee.
- (vii) First and Second Reports of the Public Accounts Committee.
- (viii) First and Second Reports of the Committee on Petitions.
- (ix) First Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation.
- (x) Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Business Advisory Committee.

Bills introduced and passed :—The Government Bills introduced and passed during the year under report are given below :—

- (i) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
- (ii) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1968.
- (iii) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968.
- (iv) The Police (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (v) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1969.
- (vi) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969.
- (vii) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969.

- (viii) The Assam Amusements and Betting Tax (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (ix) The Manipur Ministers (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (x) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (xi) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (xii) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Standing Committee (Chairman's Salary and Allowances and removal of disqualification) Bill, 1969.

Bills introduced and referred :—The Manipur Panchayat Raj Bill, 1969 and the Manipur Nyaya Panchayat Bill, 1969 which were introduced in the House were referred to the Standing Committee for their recommendation.

President's assent :—The Secretary, Legislative Assembly intimated to the House the President's Assent to the following Bills :—

- (i) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1968.
- (ii) The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968.
- (iii) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1968.
- (iv) The Manipur Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1967.
- (v) The Police (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1968.
- (vi) The Manipur Legislative Assembly Members (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 1968.

Address by the Administrator :—Shri Balanwar Prasad, Administrator, Manipur addressed the Manipur Legislative Assembly on March 3, 1968. A Motion of Thanks to his address was moved by Shri Shonkhothang Ashon, a Congress M.L.A. on the same day. The Motion was adopted by the House on March 12, 1968.

Financial business :—On March 3, 1969 Shri L. Solomon, Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demand for Grants, 1968-69. The demand for grants were voted by the House on March 11, 1968 and Appropriation Bill on those grants was passed by the House on March 14, 1968.

On March 10, 1969 Shri L. Solomon, Finance Minister presented Budget Estimates, 1969-70 and Motion For Vote on Account, 1969-70. The Appropriation Bill for Vote on Account was passed by the House on March 17, 1969. The Demands for Budget, 1969-70 were voted by the House on March 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25, 1969 and the Appropriation Bill thereon was passed by the House on March 28, 1969.

Tours of the Presiding Officers :—During the period under report the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker attended the All India Presiding Officers' Conference held at Trivandrum on October 5 and 6, 1968.

Parliamentary study :—Under the recommendation of the All India Whips Conference, the Speaker deputed the following members of the

Manipur Legislative Assembly to the West Bengal Assembly, the Lok Sabha and the Maharashtra Assembly for parliamentary study :—

- (1) Shri S. Gambhir Singh (Congress.)
- (2) Shri S. Bijoy Singh (do)
- (3) Shri Ch. Rajmohon Singh (do)
- (4) Shri Th. Anoubi Singh (S.S.P.)
- (5) Shri M. Ibohah Singh (C.P.I.)

Oath of Affirmation :—On September 23, 1968 Smt. Lhingjaneng Gangte made and subscribed the oath of affirmation before Shri Sibho Larho, the Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

Party strength of the House as on March 31, 1969 :—

Congress	—	22
S. S. P.	—	4
C.P.I.	—	1
Independent	—	5
Vacancy	—	1
Total	—	33

MEDICAL, HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

During the year 1968-69, the Director of Medical, Health & Family Planning Services, Manipur was the administrative head of the Medical Department. In day-to-day administrative duties he was assisted by three Deputy Directors and one Administrative Officer (Non-Medical). In addition to his duties, the Director was also functioning as Superintendent of both General Hospital, Lamphelpat and Women's Hospital, Imphal. There was also one medical officer in charge of Public Health assisting the Director in discharging Public Health duties.

During the year 1968-69, there were altogether 13 hospitals, 12 Primary Health Centres, 59 dispensaries and 38 Sub-Centres functioning in the Territory.

During the period under report, one Women Hospital was opened at Imphal and no institution was closed.

Details of work done under various health schemes are given below :—

Family Planning Programme :—

1. Number of persons contacted for Family Planning Education	3201
2. Number of Clinic attendance	4262
3. Number of Home Visit	2131
4. Number of Seminar on Family Planning	2
5. Number of Exhibition on Family Planning	5
6. Number of I.U.C.U. insertion	1496
7. Number of Sterilisation performed	
(1) Vasectomy	41
(b) Tubectomy	23

National Malaria Eradication Programme :—

Two Units : The East and the West Units continued to function National Malaria Eradication Programme in the Territory. 1 A.M.M.C for each unit was performing duties as head of the Units. The work done under each of the units during the year under review are as follows :

The East Unit continued to perform the D.D.T. Spray in Burma Border Area (Attack cum Surveillance). Focal spray for remedial measures done within the vicinity of 50 to 100 houses per positive case. In addition to this, the following work also was carried out.

1. Number of Blood smears examined	25956
2. Number of positive cases detected and radically treated	214
3. Number of blood smears collected and examined through mass and contact survey	7804

Focal out-break of malaria occurred in the East Unit in the month September and November, 1968 :—All were given mass radical treatment.

Work done in National Malaria Eradication Programme (W) Unit :

D.D.T. Spray was done in Burma Border, Hill and Sadar Forest and Imphal West Sub-Unit and Jiribam Sub-Unit.

Number of structures sprayed :

Burma Border area (Churachandpur)	I HD	II HD
		2092
Hill and Sadar Forest area	7430	4698
Jiribam	7460	3152
		7431

Number of blood smears examined :

Active	Passive
49986	1806

Number of positive cases detected and radically treated :

Active	Passive	Mass and Con
146	67	22

Number of blood smears collected and examined through mass contact survey = 13,623.

There occurred focal outbreak in the villages of Mualtam, Thenm Santing and Leiyangfai of Churachandpur sub-division and Tameng Khunjab, Charoichagot, Nimitram, Songpram and Khochal of Tameng Sub-Division during the period under report. All villages were given radical treatment.

Focal D.D.T. spray continued within the vicinity of 50 to 100 houses per positive case.

V. D. Control Programme :

The V. D. Clinic continued to work as in the previous year. The work done at this Clinic is as follows :—

Total number of new V. D. Cases seen and treated	1050
Male	452
Female	569
Children	29
Total number of old V. D. Cases seen and treated	3213
Total number of S. T. S. done	4165
(i) Positive	648
(ii) Weak positive	804
(iii) Negative	2713
Total number of D. F. for T. P. Examined	34
Total number of smears for G. C. Examined	976
(i) Positive	340
(ii) Doubtful	415
(iii) Negative	221

Leprosy Control Scheme :

Leprosy survey was conducted from house to house. Repeated and persistent education and propaganda work in regard to Leprosy was carried for houses and individuals as far as possible. Leaflets on leprosy and other publications in the local vernacular were distributed occasionally. Messages also were broadcast over the radio for wide publicity. Cotton and blanket blankets, dhoties, blanket and canvas shoes were distributed freely to the poor and needy Lepromatous patients.

Domiciliary treatment was carried out as this system was more suitable than clinical method of treatment. A 30 (thirty) bedded Ward each at Purulia and Bishenpur was functioning for temporary hospitalisation of serious patients.

During the period under report total population of 515103 were surveyed. 487607 persons were physically examined. Four subsidiary centres were functioning under this scheme under two medical officers.

Progress of work done is furnished below :

1. Number of cases detected	95
2. Total number of recorded cases	95
3. Total number of cases under treatment	1780
4. Number of healthy contact regd.	159
5. Number of healthy contact under observation	10301
6. Number of cases under prophylactic treatment	912

Three Physiotherapy technicians were trained at Purulia and another para Medical person was also trained at Madras.

Progress of work at T. B. Control Centre, Lamphelpat : —

The upgraded T.B. Control Centre, Lamphelpat manned by NTI trained staff was working in its own building. It was helped by the UNICEF and the Government of India since 1964 in the shape of X-Ray equipment, T.B. drugs, funds, vehicle etc.

The performance of the T. B. Centre during the year under review is —

(A) (i) B. C. G. Vaccination as preventive measure	28660
(ii) Mx test done during the year	3996
(B) Free diagnostic facilities —	
(i) X-Ray examination-822 cases have been detected out of 4635 X-Ray examination.	

(ii) Laboratory:—

- (a) Sputum for A. F. B. examination-112 cases have been detected out of 3660 B. S. examination.
- (b) Blood for E. S. R.
- (c) Urine for Sugar
- (d) Plural fluid
- (e) Cases detected by combined X-Ray and Sputum
- (f) Cases detected by other methods

(C) Free treatment by Anti T.B. drugs :—

- (a) Total old cases
- (b) Total new cases

(D) 8 cases of aspiration of plural fluid and 3 cases of air deflation were done during the year.

(E) Establishment of sub-centres in the peripheral Zones in rural areas .

- (a) Diagnostic and treatment centre 11
- (b) Treatment and sputum collection Centre 35

Progress of work in Government T. B. Hospital, Chingmeirong . —

The T. B. Hospital with 38 beds continued to function. The average stay in the hospital came down to 160 days as against 180 days in the previous years. The work done during the period under review is given below :—

1. Total number of admission	207
2. Total number of discharged	201
3. Total number of discharged as cured	157
4. Total number of discharged as otherwise	43
5. Total number of died	11
6. Total number of screening	275
7. Total number of skiagram	70
8. Total number of P. F.	6
9. Total number of sputum examination	1188
10. Total number of Urine Test	120
11. Total number of Stool examination	63
12. Total number of Blood examination	278

Pneumo-Peritoneum (P. P.) :—

P. P. was instituted in 6 cases : 2 cases abandoned, 3 cases were successful—the sputum converted and discharged them as cured. One failed. P. P. still has got a limited number of scope

X-Ray :

Though the hospital has no X-ray Technician, screening and skiagraph has been done through the co-operation of the T. B. Health Visitor. X-Ray developers, fixers, cassettes and X-Ray films were purchased

Clothing :-

300 bed sheets, 150 draw sheets, 25 Turkish Towels and 150 pillow-covers were purchased at the cost of Rs. 3000/- for this hospital. Mosquito nets worth Rs. 1,812/- were also purchased.

Other furnitures :-

Iron safe worth Rs. 1460/- was purchased. Steel chair and other furnitures also purchased for this hospital.

National smallpox Eradication Programme :

Mass vaccination against Smallpox continued during the period under report. During the year under review 49,257 Primary Vaccinations were carried out and Smallpox Eradication week observed in the month of November, 1968. The whole team of vaccination was sent out to the hills exclusively to perform vaccination among the hill people.

Goitre Control Programme :

The territory of Manipur was considered as goitrous area. Therefore the entry of non-iodised salt in the territory was banned by a special Government notification so as to ensure use of Iodined salt by the people of Manipur.

Food Control Programme :

16 samples of Atta, 1 (one) sample of common salt and 1 sample of vice were examined with the help of Public Laboratory at Shillong.

Control of other communicable diseases :

1. Number of inoculation given against cholera and typhoid	6527
2. Number of anti-rabic inoculation	170
3. Number of children protected with triple antigen against the diseases of tetanus, Diphtheria and Whooping cough	701
4. Poliomyelitis immunisation	5654

Drug control programme :

1. Licence issued during the period	11
2. Licence renewed during the period	15
3. Prosecutions launched	Nil.

Health Education :

This was done by observing various Health Days including W.H.O. Day, Children's Day, National Smallpox Eradication Week, Anti Fly week and Family Planning Week. While observing the above days/weeks, the Agencies like All India Radio and Local Editors extended their valuable assistance so as to enable this directorate to send out publicity materials on health matter to the people.

Training Programme:

The school for the training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives continued to function during the year under review to train 30 students during the period

of 2 years. Similarly Dai Training School to train indigenous dais continue at the Primary Health Centres and other institutions.

During the period under review there were 148 students of M.B.B. training in various colleges outside the territory by receiving Government stipend.

Out of the employed doctors of this Directorate 6 were undergoing post-graduate medical courses in various subjects outside the territory. Another one was sent out for study in D. G. O. during the year under review.

4 candidates for Pharmacist course were also sent for the training outside.

Progress of work for the General Hospital, Dampahpat, *Outpatients:*

During the period under review 8,187 outpatients attended the different departments of this hospital.

Inpatients :

3154 patients admitted in the different sections of this hospital inpatient and out of these 81 members expired in different wards of hospital.

Operation Theatre :

1. Major operation performed (General)	815
2. Minor operation performed (General)	440
3. E. N. T. Major	87
4. do Minor	48
5. Eye Major	184
5. Eye minor	293

Diagnosis Activity :

1. Case detected by Skiagraphy	7437
2. Case detected by I. V. Pyelography	60
3. Case detected by Cholecystography	10
4. Case detected by Screening	320

Lab. Manufacturing Section

1. Distilled Water	1440 litres produced
2. Water for Injection	25 ml x 7455
3. Water for Injection	5 ml x 1574
4. A.C.D. Solution	585 bottles.
5. Injection Atropine Sulphate	1 ml x 1914
6. Injection Planocine	30 ml x 4737 vials
7. Injection Mydracaine	0.5 ml x 50 amp.
8. Injection Normal Saline	25 ml x 200 vials.

Reagents :

1. Normal Saline Solution	540 ml x 29 bottle
2. Sodium Citrate Soln. 3.8%	540 ml x 30 bottle
3. Normal Saline	540 ml x 30 bottle
4. Sod. Citrate Soln. 3.8%	540 ml x 19 bottle
5. Other Lab. reagents.	

Blood Bank :

1. Blood grouping	1863
2. Cross matching	767
3. Blood Tapping	429 bottles i.e. 128.7 litres.

Biochemistry :

1. G.T.T.	14
2. Bl. Sugar fasting & post-Prandial	34
3. V. D. B. Test	28
4. Serumbilirubin	17
5. Icterus Index	13
6. Total Protein in urine	43
7. F. T. M. (Gastricanalysin)	60

Serology:

1. Widal test	395
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Bacteriology:

1. Smear Examination of exudates and transudates	175
2. Dark ground illumination for T. Pallidum	10

Haematology:

1. Complete Haemogram	37
2. Platelet Count	12
3. W. B. C. TC & De. Hb % and ESR	471

Clinical Pathology:

1. Urine RE	651
2. Stool RE	450
3. Sputum RE	57
4. C. S. F. I. Pleural and Peritoneal fluid	50
5. Semen Examination	31
6. Vaginal Swab for rape cases	8

Casualty O. P. D. :

1. Number of patients attended	6912
2. Number of patients admitted for obs.	997
3. Number of patients expired	18

Orthopaedic Section:

1. Number of patients applied P. O. P. (Minor & Major)	537
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Residential Medical Officer :

1. Number of P.M. Examined	115
2. Number of Rape cases examined	14
3. Number of kidnapping cases	43

Some of the outstanding achievements during the period under review :—

The new 272 beds hospital at Lamphelpat started functioning in the month of March, 1968 and formal inauguration of the Hospital was done on 22.10.68 by the Union Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chawan.

Installation of gas plant in the hospital on 21.9.68.

Installation of Central Sterilisation,

Installation of 50 lines PBX internal automatic telephone.

Installation of 500 MA X-Ray plant with fluoroscopy and a separate fluoroscopy and Tomagram Units.

The previous Civil Hospital at Imphal continued to function as Women Hospital with 132 beds.

The 50 beds Hospital, Churachandpur was inaugurated by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur Shri Baleshwar Prasad on 8.6.68. Equipment worth Rs. 2,070/- was also purchased for the hospital during the period under review.

The newly constructed 16 beds Hospital at Mao was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, Shri M. Koireng Singh on 2.5.68.

Shri B. S. Murthy, Union Deputy Minister of Health & Family Planning visited this Hospital on 9.1.69.

INDUSTRIES

Handloom :—

During the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 3,09,600/- (Rupees three lakh nine thousand and six hundred) was utilised for development of Handloom Industry. 36 Weavers' Co-operative Societies including Manipur Government Emporium and Apex Society were benefitted by granting rebate amounting to Rs. 37,777.67 against the sale of Handloom cloths worth Rs. 7,55,553.40. Working Capital Loan of Rs. 76,000/- was given to 20 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies of which one was in the hills Rs. 1,000/- each was granted as share capital loan to 2 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. 29 Weavers' Co-operative Societies including two in the Hills were benefitted by granting an amount of Rs. 16,200/- (75% grant and 25% loan) for purchase of 12 semi-automatic looms, 17 warping drums and other equipments. Rs. 17,640/- was given to 10 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for opening 3 new sales depots in addition to the existing seven sales depots. A sum of Rs. 1,850/- was spent for celebration of the 15th All India Handloom Week in Manipur. A sum of Rs. 23,600/- was spent on Sawombung Weaving Training Centre and 20 trainees were trained (10 in Junior Course and 10 in Senior Course). The amount covered staff pay, stipend for trainees and other expenditure for the training centre.

Rural Industries Project :— In the year 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 3,19,252/- was utilised for meeting staff pay of the Rural Industries Project and implementation of project schemes. A sum of Rs. 9,500/- was spent as 50% grant towards the purchase of improved tools and equipments to 281 units artisans. 21 Industrial Co-operative Societies were benefitted by awarding subsidy grant for managerial and supervisory cost of Rs. 35,400/-. A

of Rs. 5,840/- was spent for sending out 25 artisans/industrialists on tour to study improved technique and use of modern machines etc. A sum of Rs. 1,93,950/- was disbursed as loan to 102 industrial units of Rural Industries Project area to enable the Industrial units to strengthen their working conditions and for better productions.

Sericulture :-

During the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,37,341/- was spent for improvement of non-plan schemes like cocoons, marketing centres and Government Silk Farms at Wangbal, Chingmeirong, Thongjao, Kwakta, Honghampat, Jiribam, Chingarel and Boljang. These Farms produced 10,000 DFLs Mulberry Silk Worms, 4000 DFLs of Eri Silk and 6000 muga cocoons. Mulberry saplings raised in the above farms was 1,50,000 and quantity demanded and distributed was 20,000 saplings. Cocoons worth Rs. 700/- were purchased from the village rearers to induce them to produce more and converted into Silk Yarn at Chingmeirong Seri Farm, four developmental staff were trained in Tasar rearing at Ranchi and 23 rearers were also trained.

Under the plan sector a sum of Rs. 64,063.45 was spent for the following schemes :- (a) Additional facility to hill rearing station at Tadubi and non-mulberry propaganda outpost at Moreh, (b) strengthening of Head Quarters and Farms staffs, (c) training of three sericultural personnel at Titabar, (d) establishment of collective non-mulberry garden, (e) 19 seri units including co-operative society were given assistance for maintenance of existing Sericulture garden, (f) 34 sericulture units were aided with aid-in-kind for construction of scientific rearing houses and for purchase of improved equipments, (g) 13 units were given loan for development of sericulture, (h) 29 acres of land was extended under mulberry cultivation and (i) scheme for modernisations in reeling and spinning. To implement the work mentioned above sericulturists and demonstrators attached to the Block Development Offices rendered valuable demonstrations at all stages of development of sericultural and organisational work.

Handicrafts:- During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,22,000/- and Rs. 57,100/- were allotted for Plan and Non-Plan Sectors respectively for development of handicrafts industries as detailed below:-

Non-Plan Scheme:- (a) A sum of Rs. 29,000/- could be utilised for the development of Government Emporium and stock worth Rs. 80,000/- was purchased. Total sales made during the year was Rs. 70,200/- mainly of Handloom and Handicrafts goods.

(b) A sum of Rs. 9,000/- was spent during the year under report for running of Handicrafts Extension Design Centre, Imphal with production of a number of designs.

(c) A sum of Rs. 11,000/- was spent for staff pay, stipend for 10 trainees and maintenance of Bamboo & Cane Training Centre, Churachandpur. Equipment subsidy to 10 ex-trainees was given to settle them in their trade.

(d) For bamboo and cane training centre, Thoubal a sum of Rs. 11,500/- was utilised as staff pay, stipend for 20 trainees @ Rs. 20 p. m. and other maintenance expenditure.

Government Emporium**Plan Scheme :—**

(a) As there was no specific provision for working capital for Government Emporium, the over-all savings of Handicrafts Plan Scheme were diverted to this Scheme as working Capital of Government Emporium in Non-Plan Sector and Exhibition. The total amount spent was Rs. 1,07,000/-.

(b) A sum of Rs. 6,100/- was spent in the implementation of quality marking scheme.

(c) A sum of Rs. 7,500/- was utilised for starting Dolls & Toys production centre.

(d) A sum of Rs. 6,100/- was spent in strengthening of staff for Handicrafts Section.

(e) 25 persons/units were assisted financially during the year under report with a sum of Rs. 4,500/- as grant.

Over and above the schemes noted above, 14th All India Handicrafts Week was celebrated in accordance with the instruction of the All India Handicrafts Board, with Design competition, Artisans conference, and Exhibition of Handicrafts products as main features.

Tribal Welfare (Plan) :—

Under Tribal Welfare Scheme a sum of Rs. 50,000/- was utilised in giving grant-in-aid to 139 industrial units/Co-operative Societies including 86 ex-trainees towards the purchase of tools and equipments and raw-materials for development of small scale and cottage industries in tribal areas.

Non-Plan :

A sum of Rs. 1,25,000/- was spent on staff pay, stipend to trainees and study tour etc. of trainees from 10 training centres (6 weaving trade and carpentry trade) in hill sub-divisions of Manipur namely Churachandpur, Khoupum Valley, Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Tadubi and Chandel. 22 trainees were trained in the trade of Weaving and 26 in Carpentry. Altogether 116 trainees were awarded stipend at Rs. 20/- per month.

Scheduled Caste (Plan) :—A sum of Rs. 20,000/- was spent for development of scheduled castes by giving grant to 63 industrial units/artisans/ex-trainees/co-operative societies for purchase of tools and equipments, raw materials and construction of work-shops.

Non-Plan :

A sum of Rs. 36,000/- was spent on six carpentry and six weaving Demonstration Squads as staff pay for imparting training in the use of improved tools and technique at different scheduled Caste villages of Imphal West-I and Imphal East C. D. Blocks.

Small Scale Industries (Loan) :

During the period under report a sum of Rs. 2,96,890/- was sanctioned in favour of 168 units.

Industrial Exhibition :

A sum of Rs. 2,000/- was spent in organising an Industrial Exhibition at Phaisat Development Block in co-operation with the Block Staff.

Training of Artisans and study tour outside Manipur :

(a) A sum of Rs. 1,351.00 was spent for three artisans for undergoing training in Scientific Glass Blowing at Solan, Himachal Pradesh. (b) A sum of Rs. 3,235.58 was spent on Study tour of 22 artisans for the trades like-light Engineering Work—Lock & Key, Wall Clock, Cycle parts manufacturing, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Plastic & Printing work, Tooth Powders, Dolls & Toys manufacturing, safety glass and silvering work etc. at places like Calcutta, Ludhiana, U. P. etc. to acquaint the artisans with new technique and products and in the use of new tools and machines.

Training Centres :

There are seven training centres at different Blocks in the trades of Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Tailoring, Weaving Foundry, Bamboo and Cane at Thoubal, Porompat, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Tadubi, Moreh and Jiribam. Training centres at Thoubal have already been reorganised into cluster type and proposal for reorganisation of training centres at Churachandpur and Porompat are under consideration. A sum of Rs. 19,594/- was spent on stipend of trainees. 46 trainees completed training course and 79 trainees were recruited newly.

A sum of Rs. 5,900/- was also spent on a 16 mm Pioneer Model D-1000-2 Film Projector for the above training centres.

Hire Purchase :

Order for machineries worth about Rs. 1,33,675/- was placed on Hire-Purchase through National Small Industries corporation Ltd. in favour of nine applicants.

Scarce and controlled raw-materials :

The department arranged 100 MT of paraffin wax, 10 M.T. of mutton Tallow, 31 M.T. of B. P. Sheets, 46 M.T. G. P. sheets, 61 M.T. G. C. Sheets, etc. for industrial units of this territory.

Manipur Industries Corporation :

To solve the problem of small Industries like procuring of raw materials, marketing of finished goods and cordination of different agencies or sectors etc. etc. for development of Industries, the Manipur Industries Corporation Ltd. was set up. Authorised share capital is Rs. 10 lakhs of 10,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. Present Share Capital of the Corporation subscribed during 1968-69 was Rs. 2 lakhs.

Cement Factory

Medium and Large Industries :

Establishment of one Cement Factory of 30 M.T. per day capacity, near Litan in Ukhrul Sub-Division is under examination. For testing of 150 M.T. of Lime Stone for the purpose, arrangement for supply of sample to the Regional Research Laboratory Jorhat, Assam was completed.

Khandsari Sugar Factory

Establishment of One Khandsari Sugar Factory at Wangbal in Thoubal Sub-Division with production capacity of 400 M.T. of Sugar per year and crushing capacity of 60 M.T. of sugar cane per day was under examination.

Feasibility and Project reports on the Sugar Factory were being prepared by the Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur for setting up the Mill at the earliest.

FISHERY

During the period, 1.4.68 to 6.6.68, Shri T. Kipgen, Secretary to the Government of Manipur in the Planning and Development Department, functioned as the Head of the Department and from 7.6.68 to 31.3.69 Shri Amar Sinha, Secretary to the Government of Manipur in the Planning and Development Department, functioned as the Head of Department. During the period, 1.4.68 to 13.11.68, Shri M. Radheshyam Singh, Chief Fishery Officer, functioned as the Head of Office and during his absence on leave from 14.11.68 to 31.12.68, Shri D. Chakravarty, Fishery Officer performed the duties of the Head of Office. From 1.1.69 to 31.3.69, Shri M. Radheshyam Singh, Chief Fishery Officer, continued as the Head of Office.

The approved budget of this department for 1968-69 was Rs. 1,08,100.00 to carry out 3 approved schemes, viz., (i) Fish Seed Production-cum-Fish Fry Distributed Scheme, (ii) Applied Nutrition Programme and (iii) Takmu Development Scheme. In addition to the above amount, a sum of Rs. 83,300.00 was sanctioned to meet non-plan expenditure and a sum of Rs. 1,45,000.00 was also sanctioned under P.W.D. budget, to meet the cost of different items of work like construction of office building, quarters, godown-cum-net drying hall, fencing and excavation of nursery tanks at Lamphel Fish Breeding Centre and construction of sluice gates at Takmu. The department spent Rs. 1,86,227.00 during the year under report.

Out of 3 approved schemes, the Fish Seed Production-Cum-Fish Fry Distribution Scheme was the most popular one. Under the scheme, attempt made by the department to produce fish seeds of Indian Major Carps by application of the Pituitary Hormone Injection Method was successful. As a result of it, the annual expenditure of about Rs. 25,000.00 incurred by the department in purchasing Indian Major Carp fry from Calcutta and their cost of transport by air from Calcutta to Imphal had been saved. Moreover, this Union Territory had become self-sufficient in production of fish seeds to meet the full requirement of the local people. Under the guidance of the fishery Department private pisciculturists had learnt the technique of Induced Breeding Method for production of fish seeds of Mirror Carp and Common Carp in their private ponds. Such pisciculturists had become suppliers of fish seeds to the pond culturists of Manipur. In both the valley and hill areas of Manipur, almost all the tanks were used for fish culture by the owners who earned sufficient income by disposing of the cultured fish. This meant production of fish to meet their requirements from ponds and to earn more income by way of disposing of the surplus fish in the market. During the period under report, the department in their 4 fish Breeding Centres at Lamphel, Wangbal, Khundrakpam and Ningthoukhong, produced 70,63,500 fish seeds of Cyprinus Carpio and Indian Major Carp at the spawn stage. They were reared and grown to the fingerling stage. The total number of fingerlings so collected was 5,65,080. Out of the above total number, 23,700 fingerlings were sold to the Government of Nagaland, 2,41,380 to the local piscicul-

tourists and 3 lakhs liberated into the Loktak lake as per scheme for the replenishment of stock. The revenue receipt realised by the department during 1968-69 as sale proceeds of fish fingerlings, tin containers, plastic bags and hiring charge of nets was Rs. 14,680.70 paise which did not include about Rs. 3 lakhs realised as the annual revenue of Government fisheries.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, Rs. 5,000.00 provided in the departmental budget for 1968-69 was fully spent in purchasing one lakh of fish fingerlings supplied to the Block Development Officers in charge of Applied Nutrition Programme (Fisheries).

The department had recruited two Inspectors of Fisheries and one Farm Manager against 3 vacant posts during the year under report.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Shri Amar Sinha, Secretary (Development) to the Government of Manipur was the Head of Department and the Animal Husbandry Officer, the Head of Office of the Dairy Development Scheme during the year under report.

The main object of this Scheme was to collect milk from the Dairy Co-operative Societies and Private Milk Producers. The collected milk will be pasteurised and sold in bottle system to the public, the Government Departments like Medical, Jail, Educational Institutions and the Army. The present Pilot Scheme will be converted into Main Dairy Scheme as soon as the building which is under construction at Porompat is completed. As for Pasteurising Plant, Rs. 2 lakhs as 50% advance of the cost was paid to the concerned Farm during the year under report. All materials for pasteurising plant were expected soon. As soon as the plant is installed milk will be pasteurised.

Achievement :— During the year under report, 209221.750 litres of milk were purchased from Dairy Cooperative Societies and private milk producers out of which 1,54,760.268 litres were sold. The remaining was turned into by-products. 1443.499 Kg. of butter, 393.620 Kg. of ghee, 2000 ltr. of Dhahi, 100 Kg of dhara were produced and sold. A sum of Rs. 4,45,808/- was spent on the scheme during the year under report.

PANCHAYAT

The Development Commissioner functioned as the Director of Panchayats and Head of Department and the Panchayat Officer the Head of Office of the Directorate of Panchayats during the year under report.

The following are the achievements of this Department for the period under report :—

6 (six) Panchayat Ghars were constructed with one third of the estimated cost as Government grant.

6 (six) members of Gram Panchayats from two Panchayat constituencies of the Thoubal Development Block were nominated by the District Magistrate, Manipur under the Panchayat Raj Rules from among the members of the Gram Sabhas of the respective Panchayat Constituencies.

11 (eleven) issues of the monthly Panchayati Raj Journal, which is an open forum of Community Development & Panchayati Raj were brought to publication.

During the period two prize competitions—one at the Block level and the other at the state level were held. A sum of Rs. 700/- was awarded to the best Gram Panchayat at the Territory level and a sum of Rs. 300/- was awarded to the best Panchayat at the Block level. In the Block level competition, all the Gram Panchayats under a development Block are eligible for participation and in the state level competition only the Gram Panchayats that can top the list at the Block Level competition are eligible.

Panchayati Raj legislation :—A new Panchayati Raj Bill providing for establishment of two tier structure of Panchayati Raj at the village level and Block level was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of this Territory. Another Bill providing for establishment of Nyaya Panchayats was also introduced during the period under report.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

During the year 1968-69, the Tribal Welfare Department remained under the charge of the Development Commissioner, Manipur. The Department was required to execute schemes provided in the budget heads, '71-A. Misc. A.3. Schemes of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes (Plan) under Grant No. 34 and 19 General Administration. A.6 District Administration under Grant No. 10.' During the period, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (TW) functioned as the Head of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner (TW) Manipur with the following Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers at the Head Quarter.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | 1 (one) E.A.C. | |
| (b) | 1 (one) Assistant Engineer. | Branch Officers. |
| (c) | 2 (two) S.D.Cs. | |
| (d) | 2 (two) U.D.Cs. | (One functioning as Head Clerk in-charge and the other as Accountant). |
| (e) | 7 (seven) L.D.Cs. | |
| (f) | 1 (one) Overseer. | |
| (g) | 1 (one) Mohurrir. | |
| (h) | 2 (two) Drivers. | |
| (i) | 7 (seven) Peons. | |
| (j) | 1 (one) Chowkidar of Tribal Welfare Rest House, Imphal. | |

In addition to these, 6 (six) High School Farm Instructors, 4 (four) L. D.Cs, 6 (six) Overseers, 3 (three) Draftsman and 13 (thirteen) Mohurrir belonging to the Department were posted to various Block offices.

During the year, 1968-69 there was a provision of Rs. 5.02 lakhs under the Scheme for the Welfare of Backward Classes directly dealt with by the Tribal Welfare Department. The Department executed the following works under the Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes through the Block agencies.

Scheduled Tribes :—

Communication :—Under the Scheme, 63 miles of Jeep road was constructed. 13 bridges and 36 culverts were also constructed. 76 miles were improved and widened. A sum of Rs. 1.85 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year under review.

Water supply :—

Under this scheme 7 Nos. of Water Pipe Schemes, 3 Water tanks and 7 reservoirs were constructed during the year under report involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

Housing :—

Under the scheme, 70 Tribal families were given Housing Scheme benefit @ Rs. 750/- per family for purchase of C. I. Sheets. A sum of Rs. 0.52 lakhs was spent for the purpose.

Arts and Culture :—

Under this Scheme, 114 Cultural Mahila Mandals were given grant-in-aid at varying amounts with a total financial expenditure of Rs. 0.31 lakhs.

Marketing Shed :—

Under this scheme, sanctions to the expenditure of Rs. 0.10 lakhs for construction of 5 Marketing sheds were accorded and the same amount of Rs. 0.10 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

High School Farm :—

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 0.53 lakhs was spent for improvement of 6 (six) High School Farms and maintenance of the Farm Staff.

Scheduled Castes :—

Housing :— Under this scheme, 26 Scheduled Castes families were given housing scheme benefit @ Rs. 750/- per family for purchase of C.I. Sheets and for which a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakhs was spent.

Water Supply :— A total amount of Rs. 5.15 lakhs was spent under the scheme of the Welfare of Backward Classes during the year under report.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

By the end of the year, 1968-69 there were 22 Development Blocks including Development-cum-Administrative Units in this territory. These Blocks altogether covered the whole area of Manipur barring the Imphal Town.

As in the past years, the Development Commissioner, Manipur functioned as the Head of both the Tribal Welfare and Development Department during the year under report. He was assisted by One A.D.C./TW., one Executive Engineer, one A. D. C. /W. P., one E. A. C./T. W., three S. D. C.'s one D.I. & F. P. O. and one A. E. to carry on the administrative functions at the Head Quarter. At the Block level the B. D. Os are the heads of the offices and they are again assisted by a team of trained Extension officers and Village Level Workers.

As regards development works great strides have been made during the year under report in various fields under Community Development, Tribal Development, Tribal Welfare, Local Development Works, Applied Nutrition Programmes etc. which are briefly given below:—

Agriculture:—

Stepping up of production is the crying need of the hour. But, increase of production involves various factors like supply of improved seeds, improved implements and manures etc. Keeping in view of its importance people were encouraged by disbursing 822 quintals of improved seeds, 12,645 quintals of chemical fertilizers, 1,234 quintals of chemical pesticides, 719 improved implements and 804 agricultural equipments. Besides, to prevent exploitation of local manuring 578 quintals of green manure seeds were distributed and 4063 compost pits were dug. Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivations were conducted in 3,864 hectares of land, 1,081 agricultural demonstrations and 225 crop competitions were held and 9,735 improved plants were supplied to increase production in the agricultural sector.

Animal Husbandry:—

Specially, in the hill areas, poverty and ignorance of the villagers allowed their domestic animals like cattles, pigs and fowls to remain without proper shelter and pisciculture is hardly known. As such 26 cattle sheds, 42 Poultry Runs and 70 fish stocking ponds were constructed; 156 improved animals, 321 improved birds and 33,550 fish fingerlings were made available at subsidised rates. To preserve proper care of the cattles and its upgrading 1,087 domestic animals were treated against diseases and 17 animals were artificially inseminated.

Irrigation and Reclamation:—

Shifting cultivation or Jhuming cultivation is the mode of cultivation in almost all the hill areas of Manipur. With a view to make a beginning towards putting this undesirable and harmful practice of jhuming cultivation under control, 475 hectares of land were reclaimed and 346 hectares were terraced for paddy and allied cultivations. Besides, for these terraced/reclaimed land for paddy cultivation and for existing paddy fields which do not get sufficient water supply for irrigation purposes 568 kms. of channels were constructed and about 605 hectares of land were irrigated.

Rural Health and Sanitation:—

With a view to improving the health and sanitation standard of the rural people, 45 drinking water tanks, 24 reservoirs, 16 ring wells, 60 latrines/urinals, 84 kutcha drains, 71 soakage pits and 14 hand pumps were constructed.

Education:—

There are many private schools running without proper buildings and furniture. 13 school buildings were constructed, furniture were supplied to 91 schools. Grant-in-aids were given to 33 schools, play grounds were constructed for 22 schools and 31 school buildings were improved.

Social Education:—

The scheme was envisaged by starting 232 Adult literacy centres which could literate 3,655 adults, 151 Mahila Mandal, 56 Reading Rooms, Libraries, 197 Youths' Clubs and 47 Balwadi Centres.

Communication:—

The importance of opening inaccessible areas to the outside world and vice-versa to enable flow of knowledge, ideas, materials for the progress

and development of the area and its people cannot be overemphasized for the hill areas. So, to help in filling up of these gaps, 593 new kutcha roads, 665 Inter village paths, 86 culverts and 102 wooden bridges were constructed. In the field of repairing and improvement works 638 kms of existing roads, 105 kms. of Inter Village Paths and 11 bridges were included.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries :—

To encourage local talent and development of Rural art crafts and cottage Industries, 9 Work shops were constructed, 9 Societies were given Grant-in-aids, equipment subsidies were given to 68 societies, stipends were given to 123 trainees who were undergoing training in different trades, staff subsidies were given to 29 societies and 275 Sewing Machines were distributed.

Co-Operation :—

During the year under report, 37 Societies with a total membership of 1,903 were organised

Financial Allocations and expenditures :—

Financial allocations to the tune of Rs. 15.16 lakhs and 20.28 lakhs were kept earmarked for all the Blocks under C.D. and T.D. schemes respectively. Out of these total amounts a sum of Rs. 14.42 lakhs and 24.69 lakhs were spent under C.D. and T.D. schemes respectively to get the physical achievements mentioned above.

Applied Nutrition Programme :—

During the year under report, Applied Nutrition Programme was implemented in five Blocks viz. Thoubal, Mao-Maram, Churachandpur, Jiribam and Tengnoupal. (Chandel and Chakpikarong) under the direct supervision of the A.D.C. (WP). Under this Programme 68 Fishery Tanks and 43 Poultry Units were constructed. 89 acres of land were made Horticulture gardens at a total cost of Rs. 2,17,600/- only during the year under review.

Well construction Programme :—

This special programme was implemented in 12 Blocks during the year under report. So far, 10 Ring Wells, 34 Reservoirs and 26 Tanks were constructed at the cost of Rs. 83,949. The extent of people's contribution rose to a sum of Rs. 90,034 only to supplement the above construction works.

Village Housing Project :—

39 houses were constructed at three different villages viz. Pallel, Ningthoukhong and Hundung at a total cost of Rs. 19,300/- only.

Development of Notified Area :—

There were 11 Notified Areas in Manipur of which the Small Town Committees in 7 Notified areas viz. Kakching, Thoubal, Lamlai, Nambol, Bishenpur, Morong and Churachandpur are still functioning actively. 6 stalls, 17 bazar sheds, 2 shops, 5 Town Committee Offices and 1 cremation ground were constructed. Shingling and electrification of the bazars were also included in the programme to a considerable extent. The extent of Government expenditure amounted to a sum of Rs. 1,16,000/- only.

GOVERNMENT PRESS

Shri H. Ranbir Singh Secretary (E), Government of Manipur functioned as the Head of Department and Shri Ksh. Dhananjay Singh, Supdt. (B. & Sty.) as Head of Office.

The printing of various local and central Forms Acts & Rules, Text Book Panchayat Raj Journal, Budget, Civil List, Annual Administration Report, Assembly Proceedings, Acts and Rules passed by the Assembly from time to time etc. have been undertaken by the Government Press, Manipur.

Installation of Monocasting and Composing Machine

One Monotype Casting & Composing Machine was installed in the Government Press. Equipment for casting and composing Bengali Script were also added.

Installation of Block Making Machine :—

One Block Making Machine was also installed in the Government Press during the year under report.

Purchase of Block Making Equipments:—

Formal indent was made for purchase of one new German made Bell graph Automatic Cylinder printing Machine Model Victoria 820 for colour printing works.

Increase of the staff:—

In consideration of the increased volume of work since the coming of the Legislative Assembly, 26 posts have been created:— (i) two senior Machinemen, (ii) Seven Junior Machinemen, (iii) Three Binders, (iv) Four Compositors, (v) One Distributor, (vi) Two Assistant Superintendents, (vii) two section holders, (viii) one time checker, (ix) One Mechanic (x) Two Impositors, (xi) One Proof-reader.

Construction of Building:—

The Government Press has been running in the M. S. T. compound since 1955 with insufficient accommodation. Selection of a new site for construction of the Government Press building has been finalised.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Deputy Commissioner, was the Ex-Officio Director of Employment. He was the head of Department for Employment Exchange and the Employment officer, the Head of office during the year under report.

The Employment trend in Manipur as a whole decreased during the period under review in comparison with that of the corresponding period of the last year. The percentage of the decrease was about 5%. Out of the total employment, women constituted about 7%.

The employment in public Sector decreased to 19,768 during the period under review from 21,146. Employment in the Private Sector increased from 1,173 to 1396 during the period under review.

The number of persons seeking employment increased from 10,249 during the corresponding period of the last year to 14,843 during the period under review.

The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange, Imphal was 1964 during the period under report as against 848 during the corresponding period in the last year.

The number of vacancies filled through the Employment Exchange Imphal was 613 as against 388 during the previous year.

Shortage and Surplus :--

Shortage was observed in the following occupations during the year:—

Assistant Engineer (Mechanics), Draftsmen, Gram Sevika, Seri Demonstrator, Hindi Teacher, Farm Mechanics, Lecturer in Chemistry, Physics, Geography and Mathematics, Specialist (Medical), Assistant Surgeon (Medical) and Pharmacists.

Surplus existed in unskilled office workers, fresh Matriculates, P. U. Cs and Graduates having no experience in office works.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

THE Market Intelligence scheme was under the Control of the Deputy Commissioner during the year 1968-69 as the previous years. The scheme is being continued during the Fourth Five year Plan and the programmes as laid down by the Technical Committee on Market Intelligence which consist of a regular and continuous study of Market behaviour, price situation, demand and supply and their impact on the price structure and also a regular study of the market reaction to the Governmental policy are being implemented. Under the scheme, steps are being taken to organise Market Intelligence in its different facets for the benefit of the grower sellers in the Union Territory.

Details of physical achievements made during the year ending 31st March, 1969 are given below :—

The scheme was going on headed by one Agriculture Officer (Marketing Intelligence) who has been deputed from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, Head Quarter at Shillong. Under him there was a permanent staff consisting of one Economic Analyst, two Marketing Inspectors and ten Primary Price Reporters with a ministerial staff of one U.D.C. and one LDC.

Training :—

One Economic Analyst and one Marketing Inspector were deputed to the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, Nagpur for one year training in Agricultural Marketing. Besides, one Primary Price Reporter was also trained at Hyderabad in the course of Market Secretaries for six months.

Physical Achievement —

(i) The Market Intelligence Section collected daily, wholesale and retail prices of rice and despatched the same telegraphically to the Economic and Statistical Advice, Government of India, New Delhi.

(ii) Information on stocks, arrivals, sales and outgoing quantities of some important agricultural commodities in respect of some important market centres were also collected every week ending on Friday. The return in respect

of Imphal Market was submitted to the Economic and Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi.

(iii) Weekly retail prices of rice and paddy were also collected every week ending on Friday and the same furnished to the Economic and Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi.

(iv) A weekly return on the retail prices of agricultural commodities was also prepared and copies were furnished to the Economic & Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi; the Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur; the Secretary (D), Government of Manipur; the Secretary (FCS), Government of Manipur and Shri K. R. Dasgupta, Marketing Intelligence Officer, Shillong—2.

(v) Weekly wholesale price of paddy in respect of Imphal Bazar was also furnished to the Economic and Statistical Advisory, Government of India, New Delhi.

(vi) A weekly statement showing the wholesale prices of paddy and rice in respect of Imphal, Singamei, Lamlong and Lamsang Bazar comparing with the corresponding figures of the previous year was also prepared and copies sent to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary (D), and the Statistical Officer, Government of Manipur and Shri K. R. Dasgupta, Marketing Intelligence Officer, Shillong—2.

(vii) A weekly Market review was published by this Section and copies of which were sent to different departments for taking rates of essential commodities. All the supply rates were compared with the rates quoted in the review.

(viii) A fortnightly report on food and price position of Manipur was published every fortnight and copies sent to the Economic & Statistical Advisor, Government of India, New Delhi, the Chief Secretary, the Secretary (D), the Secretary (FCS), the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur and Shri K. R. Dasgupta, Marketing Intelligence Officer, Shillong—2.

(ix) A fortnightly return on prices of essential commodities was also prepared every fortnight and copies sent to the Chief Secretary and the Statistical Officer, Government of Manipur.

(x) There were 12 market centres each in charge of a Primary Price Reporter as reporting agency. These centres are Imphal (Khwai), Singamei, Lamlong, Lamsang, Nambol, Bishenpur, Churachandpur, Kakching, Thoubal, Sekmai, Lamlai and Moirang.

(xi) The export and import figures of agricultural commodities were also collected from Mao and Kangpokpi check posts and figures were recorded in the proper register.

(xii) The Market Intelligence Section collected the retail prices of the following essential commodities i.e. Rice (medium), maize, Atta, Moogdal, Peasdal, Sugar, Vanaspathi/dalda, Kerosene oil, Drill cloths, Shirting poplin, Sulphadiazine, Penicillin, Grape water, Amul, soap like Lita 501 and Namal, Toilet like Lux and Rexona, Matches, Cycle Tyres & Tubes Torch cells, Washing soda, Electric bulbs, Hurricane lantern, Mustard oil etc.

A return of prices of essential commodities given above was prepared every week and sent to Economic & Statistical Advisor, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, the Economic Advisor, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi, the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industry, Government of India, New Delhi and the Secretary to the Government of India, Planning Commission.

(xiii) The rainfall matter was also dealt with by this section. The Marketing Intelligence Section was also compiling data on rainfall, humidity, the temperature of different zone from 16 rain gauge stations scattered throughout this territory.

(xiv) Market Intelligence Section has also been functioning as control room since August, 1966 for all the essential commodities viz. Foodgrains, Kerosene oil, Sugar, Vegetable oil, Textile, Drugs, Baby food, Salt and Cycle tyre and tube. The supply and price position of all essential commodities were closely watched by the section. A telegraphic report on price and supply position of essential commodities was sent every week to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Government of India. The Telegraphic report was followed by a detail report.

This section has undertaken survey of sugarcane. In its infant stage four sugarcane growing villages viz. Nambol, Kakching, Thoubal and Wangjing had been selected for survey. To make an intensive study on Marketing of maize, full time reporters were posted at Kangpokpi and Churachandpur since August, 1966.

STATE TRADING

Shri S.C. Vaish, Deputy Commissioner, Manipur was the Head of the State Trading Department during the period under review and the State Trading Officer, the Head of Office.

The function of the state trading organisation is to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities and supply them to the needy people. The scheme was a success and it continued in the year 1968-69. The local procurement is done not from commercial point of view but to meet the scarcity situation in the territory in case of failure of crops due to floods, drought and other natural calamities and also to maintain a buffer stock against any abnormal rise of the prices. A sufficient reserve stock is required to be kept at all times to meet any eventuality either by local procurement or import from Food Corporation of India or purchase from other sources. 1939 tonnes of rice and 7852 tonnes of wheat were imported and 6122 tonnes of paddy were also procured locally during the year under report. No private procuring agent was appointed and procurement was done by the revenue agency of the government through the pradhans. The procurement price of rice and paddy payable to the cultivators was fixed at Rs. 90.00 and Rs. 52.00 per quintal respectively.

The foodgrains and essential commodities were issued to fair price shops and government departments at the economic price fixed by the Government to check any abnormal rise of prices in the market. During the year under report 308 fair price shops were opened in both the hills and the valley 3,100 tonnes of paddy and 2577 tonnes of atta were issued to the valley and 457 tonnes of rice, 433 tonnes of atta and 120 tonnes of

paddy were also issued to the hill sub-divisions for distribution through fair price shops. The scale of ration fixed for Municipal area Gram Panchayat was one Kg. of atta and one Kg. of paddy per head per week and for the rural hill areas, were one Kg. of atta and one Kg. of paddy/rice per head per month. The wholesale trade in sugar had been taken up by this organisation since January, 1964. The monthly quota of sugar allotted to this government was 100 tonnes over and above the special quota allotted for festivals from time to time.

The stock position of Korengei and Sangaiprou godowns, receipts and issues during the year, 1968-69 are as follows :—

Name of commodities	Quantity received during 1968-69 (in tonnes)	Quantity issued during 1968-69 (in tonnes)
Raw rice	593.364	538.727
Boiled rice	1345.675	791.538
Local rice	11.950	12.715
Paddy	4827.181	2701 500
Wheat	7851.774	4607 420
Atta	4450.688	*4480.170
Sugar	1845.287	*1983.571
Moogdal	400.00	200.158
Arhardal	23.533	Nil.
Gram dal	11.170	74.744
Vegetable ghee	61.415	*178.770

* Excess issue was made from the opening balance available of previous years.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The following officers were in charge of the Registration department, Government of Manipur during the period under review.

- (i) Shri S. C. Vaish, as Inspector General of Registration—1.4.68 to 31.3.69.
- (ii) Shri M. C. Verma, as District Registrar, 1.4.68 to 31.5.68.
- (iii) Shri Gorakh Ram, as District Registrar, 1.6.68 to 31.3.69.
- (iv) Shri P. Pholendrajit Singh as Senior Sub-Registrar & Registrar of Marriages, 1.4.68 to 31.3.69.
- (v) Shri L. Mukunda Singh, as Sub-Registrar, Bishenpur, 1.4.68, to 31.3.69.
- (vi) Shri A. Manikchand Singh, as Sub-Registrar, Thoubal, 1.4.68 to 31.3.69.

Branch Offices :—The Registration department with its head quarter at Imphal and Lamphepat has branch offices at Thoubal and Bishenpur. The jurisdictions of Thoubal and Bishenpur Registration Offices were the areas under the Sub-Divisions of Thoubal and Bishenpur respectively.

Staff strength :—Altogether the Registration department consists of 1 (one) U.D.C., 9 (nine) L.D.Cs, 5 (five) Grade IV employees and 2 (two) Chowkidar cum-sweepers.

Activities :—The activities of the Department, mainly, is to do Registration work under the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

During the period under report, altogether 10,240 documents of various kinds were presented for registration.

One case of marriage under Special Marriage Act 1954, was registered.

Collection :—A sum of Rs. 86,952.55 (Rupees eighty six thousand nine hundred fifty two and paise fifty five) only was credited under the Head 15 Registration, as against Rs. 85,169.84 (Rupees eighty five thousand one hundred sixty nine and paise eighty four) only during the year, 1968-69.

Expenditure :—The expenditure incurred was Rs. 61,793.00 (Rupees sixty one thousand seven hundred ninety three) only as against Rs. 51,778.00 (Rupees fifty one thousand seven hundred seventy eight) only for the year, 1968-69.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers were in charge of the Excise administration during the period under review:-

- 1) Shri S. C. Vaish, as Excise Commissioner. 1. 4. 68 to 31. 3. 69
- 2) Shri M. C. Verma as Collector of Excise. 1. 4. 68 to 2. 6. 68
- 3) Shri Gorakh Ram as Collector of Excise. 3. 6. 68 to 31. 3. 69
- 4) Shri A. Monir Ahmed, Taxation officer,
as Branch Officer, Excise. 1. 4. 68 to 31. 3. 69.

Staff strength :—The excise staff consists of one Inspector, five Assistant Inspectors, four Jamadars, 20 Peons, one U. D. C. and two L. D. C. s.

The staff strength remained as it was in the last year.

Outposts :—There were two outposts—one at Sekmai and another at Bishenpur. Bishenpur excise outpost has been withdrawn since January 9, 1969. The Excise Advisory Committee functioned under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister.

Ganja :—Wild ganja plants numbering about 4000 (four thousand) at Yalripok, Tumukhong, Moirangpuren, Keithelmanbi, Serou and Kuthi were destroyed under the supervision of the Excise Department.

Opium :—There was no opium shop during the period under review. 1.634 Kgs. of medicinal opium were supplied to 9 Kavirajas for preparation of medicines.

Fine :—Fines imposed by the Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 3,592/-. Nothing was remitted on appeal.

Case Works :—During the period under review, 161 cases of liquor, 30 cases of ganja and 10 cases of opium were detected by the Excise Staff.

Foreign Liquor and its consumption :—There were 2 foreign liquor shops for supply of liquor to the civilians, 18 military canteens and one whole sale liquored holder. 1,975 bottles of oversea foreign liquor, 16,996 litres of beer and 1,02,562.81 L. P. litres of India made foreign liquor were imported during the period under review.

Collection :—In the year under report, the total collection including fees was Rs. 2,99,020.47 paise as against Rs. 2,43,889.53 paise in the previous year.

Expenditure :—The total expenditure of this department was Rs. 76,956.77 paise as against Rs. 69,930.31 paise in the previous year.

SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

During the period under report, Shri A. C. Bhattacharjee, held the charge of the Settlement Officer as the Head of the Settlement Department. Two Deputy Settlement Officers, six Assistant Settlement Officers including one at the Head Quarter and one Settlement Supervisor assisted the Settlement Officer in the implementation of the Survey and Settlement Operations which extend over the Valley of Manipur including the Valley portions of the two hill Sub-Divisions—Churachandpur and Jiribam with an approximate area of 917 sq. miles. Of the total number of posts in this department, 5 posts of Supervisors and 1 post of Head Draughtsman could not be filled up for want of modified recruitment rules. One post of Draughtsman also remained vacant for want of qualified candidate.

There were eight outlying camps under this department and each of the camps was placed under one Assistant Settlement Officer or Settlement Supervisor who were invested with the powers of Assistant Survey and Settlement Officers. They heard land dispute cases. The Deputy Settlement Officers are invested with the powers of Survey and Settlement Officers, and the Settlement Officer with the powers of the Director of Settlement and Land Records who heard appeals from the orders of the Survey and Settlement Officers and revision petitions against the orders of the Survey and Settlement Officers and Assistant Survey and Settlement Officers and also of the Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Altogether these courts disposed of 11,557 cases of land disputes during the period under report. Besides, this department made the following achievements during the period under report :—

(1) Survey and demarcation was completed in respect of 616 villages covering 5,86,240 acres of 916 sq. miles till the end of March 31, 1969 since the beginning of Survey Operations.

(2) Preliminary Record Attestation was completed in respect of 616 villages covering 4,14,962 aqcs covering 5,86,240 acres of 916 sq. miles.

(3) Record Confirmation was completed in respect of 616 villages covering 5,86,240 acres of 916 sq. miles.

(4) Record Attestation was completed in respect of 616 villages covering 916 sq. miles.

(5) Revenue Attestation was completed in respect of 594 villages covering 907 sq. miles.

(6) Draft publication of 594 villages covering 907 sq. miles was made under section 43(1) of the M. L. R. & L. R. Act, 1960 upto the end of March, 1969 from the beginning of the survey operations.

(7) Case work in respect of areas in Thoubal, Bishenpur, Imphal East, Imphal Municipality, Churachandpur and Jiribam. Sub-Divisions was going on in full swing.

(8) Final linking of cadastral map sheets was made during the year under report and total number of finally linked up map sheets was 966 of which 12 sheets containing 12 villages were printed so far.

(9) Printing of Jamabandis in respect of 33 villages consisting of 5,301 pattas was completed.

(10) Printing of plot index for 2 villages covering 323 dags was made during the last fortnight under report. Total number of villages under printed plot index is 25 consisting of 8,104 dags.

(11) Up to the period under report, 17,855.30 acres of land was dereversed out of grazing grounds, forest reserves and fisheries, and 21,668.22 acres allotted to 11,683 landless agricultural individuals and 964.22 acres to Farming Co-operative Societies formed by landless agriculturists, out of the Government Khas land, after hearing all objections with regard to the allotments made so far.

As mentioned above, the operations extended over the valley areas including those of the two Sub-Divisions viz. Jiribam and Churachandpur. There is also a proposal for extension of the survey operations even in the hill areas in the near future.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Shri S.C. Vaish, Deputy Commissioner, Manipur held the charge of the Head of Department during the period under report and Shri S. R. Bhattacharjee, Controller of Weights & Measures, the Head of Office.

During the financial year 1968-69, this Department has undertaken the work of elimination of illegal weights, measures, etc. and enforcement of metric system in the entire length and breadth of Manipur more vigorously than before by carrying out normal inspections as well as surprise raids and visits to the markets.

During this period under report, the total amount of revenue collected has been almost double in comparison with that of the last financial year, the figures being about Rs. 9,000/- and about Rs. 5,000/- for 1968-69 and 1967-68 respectively, and a total of about 1000 pieces of unauthorised weights, measures, etc. have been seized from various markets.

Because of intensive as well as extensive publicity work carried out by this Department and its participation in the Annual Plan Exhibitions sponsored by the Government of Manipur, the general public has not become more metric-minded and conversant with the system than before. In fact, one of the most important aims and objectives of this Department is to safeguard the interests of the consumers by making them realise that, apart from being illegal, there is always a chance of being cheated by the traders who conducted their business transactions through illegal weights, measures, etc.

During the period under report, all Government Departments, important organisations and the Daily Newspapers in Manipur had been officially informed to adopt always the metric system in their Press Notes/Releases, quotations, tenders, reports, etc.

There is no firm to manufacture commercial weights, measures, etc. locally in Manipur and therefore, the same have all along been imported from outside to meet the requirements of the business community in Manipur, and four specialised firms located one each in Gujarat, Punjab, U. P. and Assam have been granted licences valid only for the period under report, to supply metric articles to Manipur.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The Publicity Department continued to look after the publicity and tourism. As usual the Publicity Officer was assisted by an Editor and an Assistant Publicity Officer.

Publication of the News Bulletin daily, fortnightly Journal and Panchayati Raj continued.

C.L. Set :—Spare parts worth about Rs. 5000/- were also purchased for better maintenance of the C.L. Sets. 60 Radio Rural Forums continued. Contingent expenditure was given for smooth running of the forums.

Cinema Unit :—About 200 film shows were organised by the Department.

Exhibition :—A Plan Exhibition was organised at Imphal. Shields were awarded to the 3 best Department stalls and cash prizes to non-Government exhibitors. The 5th All Manipur Drama Festival and the All Manipur Jatra Festival were also organised. The Government deputed a drama party to represent at the XIIth Drama Festival of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Gandhi Exhibition and community prayer meeting were organised in connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebration. Ten rural exhibitions were organised.

Printed Publicity :—Local newspapers and Calcutta English newspapers were scanned daily. The translation of the local newspapers into English continued. Press note and press release issued in local language. The publication of the multicolour wall calendar continued. Greeting cards were also issued.

Drama Unit :—The Unit continued to put up 41 performances. The artists were engaged on contract basis but approval of the Government of India for continuance.

Tourism :—2 Tourist Homes continued. The P.W.D. continued to maintain the Tourist Homes. The Fishing Lodge at Chakpikarong was occupied by the Senior Block Development Officer as there was few visitor.

Photo Unit :—The Unit produced colour documentaries and press photographs. Exhibition, photographs were also produced.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

As in the previous year, the Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board conducted the programme of activities prescribed by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1968-69 through the following Units :—

Three Welfare Extension Projects of the Original Pattern viz : (i) Sekmai Kangpokpi, (ii) Lamalai Sagolmang and (iii) Salam Khumbong each having four centres.

The Central Social Welfare Board has undertaken the scheme of Family and Child Welfare from 1967-68 and has under contemplation to convert all the existing Welfare Extension Projects which are to be run in coordination and cooperation of other departments of the Government such as Medical and Health Services, Development, Education, Panchayats, Industries etc. As a first step, the staff formerly maintained for maternity

services, craft activities etc. were absorbed in the normal Departments during the year under review.

Coordinated Welfare Extension Project :—

The Coordinated Welfare Extension Project in Jiribam C.D. Block, was converted into Family and Child Welfare Project with effect from November 14, 1968. The staff trained for management of the Project was in position from the date of inauguration of the Project. For want of accommodation for the main Centre, activities of Griha Kalyan Kendra could not be conducted properly. Yet, attempts have been made to train village women and young mothers in mother craft, child welfare, home management etc., as non-residential trainees.

The physical achievements of the C.D. project from 1.4.68 to 13.11.68 are given below :—

Activities	Jiribam (C.D.) W.E. Project	Three Welfare Extension Pro- jects of O. P. (1968-69)
1. Balwadi (Pre-primary)	2854	10112
2. Adult Literacy	230	312
3. Cultural activities	629	2725
4. General Medical Aid	1250	7890
5. Maternity Service	534	1529
6. Women's Camp	3	3
7. Children's Camp	4	2
8. Mahila Samities	26	22
9. Social Service Camps	8	12
10. Sanitation & Hygiene	9	6
11. Weaving & Crafts	67	84

Family and child Welfare Scheme :—

Under this scheme, the Coordinated Welfare Extension Project in Chura-chandpur T.D. Block, was converted into a Family and Child Welfare Project with effect from the 14th November, 1967.

It was not possible to conduct activities of Griha Kalya Kendra in this project for want of proper accommodation. Activities of the 4 sub-centres were conducted in the existing buildings. But the accommodation was insufficient for the purpose. Proposal for extension of the existing buildings for providing the required space has been submitted to the Government. The 5th sub-centre was located in a village Kutchha house procured free of rent.

The plan for the Main Centre was under consideration of the Central Social Welfare Board.

In Jiribam Family and Child Welfare Project the sub-centres were located in Kutchha houses lent by the villagers free of rent. Proposal for construction of buildings in five sub-centres is being submitted shortly.

The expenditure for all the projects and the office of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board was shared by the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Government according to the agreed proportion.

CIVIL DEFENCE

In the wake of the Chinese aggression in India, the Directorate of Civil Defence, in accordance with the general principle of Civil Defence in India which was published by the Government of India, has completed the preparation of Civil Defence Plan for Imphal Town. The Government of India has declared Imphal Town as a grade II town for the purpose of Civil Defence. The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur is the Director of Civil Defence in Manipur. He was assisted by the Addl. District Magistrate, one Branch Officer, two Civil Defence Instructors and one L.D.C.,

The Civil Defence activities were confined to the training of Home Guards, N.C.C., Local Volunteers etc. This Directorate imparted training in Civil Defence measures to the following :—

- (1) 2400 volunteers enlisted from 20 municipal wards.
- (2) 210 departmental employees of the Manipur Government.
- (3) 40 Women Volunteers for the Imphal town.
- (4) 1200 Manipur Home Guards.
- (5) 110 National Cadet Corps.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Shri N. B. Sinha, Director of Education was the Head of Department. He was assisted by three Deputy Directors of Education, four Inspectors of Schools, thirteen Deputy Inspectors of Schools, one Guidance Officer and one Special Officer, Planning and Statistics.

General Survey :—

The year 1968-69 was the year of consolidation of the three annual plans 1966-67 to 1968-69. The major achievements made during the year includes creation of 200 posts of J. B. School teachers of different grades 1 post of Inspector, 2 posts of Sub-Inspector and one post of L. D. Clerk were created for strengthening the Hindi Inspectorate. The Central Library Staff and the Montessori School staff were strengthened. Besides strengthening of Staff, action was taken to improve the general standard of teaching. School Syllabii for Classes I to V were reviewed. Syllabii for Class VI to VIII were also prepared. One Education Code was also under preparation. Teachers of Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools were deputed for training. There was, however, no change in the educational administration and organisation.

Progress of Elementary Education :—

(1) During the year under report, there were 2129 Primary and 302 Middle/Junior High/Senior Basic Schools including 292 and 19 Schools for girls respectively. The Government sanctioned creation of 200 posts of Primary J. B. School teachers.

(ii) 600 Primary School teachers were deputed for Junior Basic Training at the 4 Basic Training Institutes.

(iii) 40 J. B./M.E. School teachers were deputed for Hindi Training at the Hindi Teachers Training Institute.

(iv) 90 Middle School teachers were deputed for Senior Basic Teachers Training.

Secondary Education :—

The number of Higher Secondary Schools was 21 of which 17 were for boys and 4 for girls. There were 100 High Schools—86 for boys and 14 for girls.

During the year under report, 60 graduate teachers were deputed for B.T./B. Ed. Training. 15 Hindi Teachers were deputed for Hindi Training at Agra. Teaching staff of the 2 Government Girls High Schools were strengthened.

University and Higher Education :—

There were 14 Colleges for general Education—13 Colleges for boys and 1 College for Girls. The staff of the Government D.M. College was strengthened by appointing four lecturers for B.T. Class. Private Colleges were given grant-in-aid. Reports of the individual Colleges are given below :—

(1) Government D.M. College, Imphal :—

This College was the only Government College for boys imparting instructions upto Degree Honours Standard in Arts, Science and Commerce. T. Department and Post Graduate Department were attached to the College. The total enrolment of the College was 2477 including 91 pupil teachers for B.T. Class.

(2) G. P. Women's College :—

The Ghanapriya Women's College, Imphal was the only Government Girls' College where Arts subjects (Pass Course) were taught upto the Degree Standard. The enrolment of the College during 1968-69 was 745. The College sent out 30 girl students on educational excursion to Bombay.

(3) Imphal College, Imphal (Government Aided) :—

The College received recurring grants from the Government of Manipur. It had an enrolment of 926 students : 740 boys and 186 girls. The College opened 1st year class T.D.C. in Science during 1968-69. Science equipment worth Rs. 16,630/- were purchased for Physics, Chemistry and Biology Departments. One Science laboratory building was also under construction. The College library was improved by purchasing 200 volumes of books.

(4) Manipur College, Imphal (Govt. Aided)

This College was in receipt of recurring grants from the Manipur Government as well as from the University Grants Commission. The total number of students was 1230 including 1059 boys and 171 girls. The College Library had altogether 2820 books. The College contingent participated in all the Inter College games & sports festival sponsored by the Gauhati University and won Team Championship in 1968.

(5) *Modern College, Imphal (Govt. Aided) :—*

During the year under report, the College got temporary affiliation to the Gauhati University upto T.D.C. in Arts. The enrolment of the College was 496 inclusive of 62 girl students. One of the lecturers was deputed for NOC Officer's training at Kamptee.

(6) *Oriental College, Imphal (Govt. Aided) :—*

The enrolment of the College was 760 of which 616 were boys and 144 were girls. During the year 1968-69 the College received Rs. 66,396 as non-recurring grant-in-aid. The College has a library with 3918 volumes of books. The College had 163 N.C.C. cadets during the year under report.

(7) *The Thoubal College, Thoubal (Govt. Aided) :—*

The construction of the ground floor of the two storied College building at Thoubal Lamdong was completed and classes were held in the new building from the academic session 1968-69. The College had an enrolment of 164 including 28 girl students. The College received University affiliation upto B. A. 2nd Year during the year under report.

(8) *Churachandpur College (Govt. Aided) :—*

The College had 543 students—265 students in Pre-University Arts and 278 students in the 1st and 2nd year Classes, T.D.C. The Gauhati University permitted opening of a Centre for the Pre-University Examination at this College. The College was in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 87,384/- from the Government of Manipur. During the year under report the College building was extended. Construction of Office and Library building also started.

(9) *Moirang College (Govt. Aided) :—*

The College had 257 students—219 boys and 38 girls. 3 N.C.C. cadets of the College were deputed for Leadership training at Misamari, NEFA. The College athletes participated in the Annual Sports Festival organised by the Gauhati University. The College won the credit of best of long distance Runner and stood 3rd position in Team Championship. A study team of the University Grants Commission paid a visit to this College. It received Rs. 3,500 as grant-in-aid from the U.G.C. during the year.

(10) *Public College, Bishenpur :—*

The Public College was a private College, receiving no grant-in-aid from the Government as well as from the U.G.C. It sent up 49 candidates in P.U. Arts examination, 1969 and 11 came out successful. The College had opened T.D.C. (Arts) Class from the year, 1968.

(11) The Pettegrew College, Ukhrul and Kha-Manipur College, Kakohing continued to function.

Teacher Training Institutes :—

There were 1 Basic Training College, 4 Basic Training Institutes, 1 Hindi Teachers' Training Institute in Manipur for training Primary and Middle School Teachers. One B. T. Class was also attached to the Government

D. M. College to impart B.T. training to graduate teachers. Reports of these institutes are given below :—

(1) *Basic Training College :—*

The Basic Training College organised an educational tour. They visited many important places and educational Institutions in Assam. The College published a College Magazine containing articles on many important educational problems. The activities of the carpentary section, including among others, making of office and school furniture, teaching aids etc. attracted attention of the visitors.

(2) *Government Basic Training Institute, Imphal :—*

There were 143 trainees at the Government Basic Training Institute, Imphal. 135 candidates appeared at the Junior Basic Training Examination 1968 and 108 came out successful. The craft section of the B.T.I. produced goods worth about Rs. 1000/-. One Community centre was opened at the B.T.I. hostel for the trainees and the staff.

(3) *Training Institutions : (B.T.I. Canchipur) :—*

(a) A small tank was dug and Kutcha Sheds were repaired.

(b) The trainees produced different marketable articles worth Rs. 9.1 65p and the sale proceeds were credited to the Treasury.

(4) *Government B.T.I. Kakching :—*

During the year 1968-69 the trainees and members of the staff constructed a lecture hall 23'X61' and an office building of 21'X22' with C.I. Sheet roof. One craft shed and a dinning hall were also reconstructed. This Institute performed many outstanding social services during the year under report.

(5) *Basic Training Institute, Ukhrul :—*

The Basic Training Institute, Ukhrul is the only B.T.I. established in the Hills. The Institute had craft products particularly in Bee-keeping, Pottery, Cane and Bamboo work, Tailoring and Carpentry.

(6) *Government Hindi Teachers' Training Institute :—*

The Institute was giving training to 40 Hindi teachers. One of the teachers of this Institute was deputed for Shikshan Parangal, and the Superintendent was also deputed for Sikshan Nishnat at Agra. They successfully completed the courses. The Institute took out an educational excursion in the Northern India.

Grant-in-aid to Special Institutes :—

The Government extended grant-in-aid to 73 special Institutions/Organisations working in different fields of education. Reports of some of these institutions are given below :—

(1) *The Law College, Assam Law College :—*

The Law College had 32 students 180 in Preliminary, 90 in Intermediate and 50 in final Classes. The enrolment raised from 239 in 1967-68 to 322 in 1968-69. One of the students of this College stood first in the Preliminary Law Examination of the Gauhati University.

(2) *Imphal Art College :—*

The College had an enrolment of 64 students including 8 Tribal student. The College Gallery had more than 650 paintings of which 53 paintings were added during the year under report. 2 students from Nagaland were continuing their studies in the Three year course of Fine Arts with Nagaland Stipends. The College participated in the Arts Painting Exhibition held in June, '68 and the Plan Exhibition, January, 1969.

The college was in receipt of Rs. 10,000/- from the Government of Manipur and the amount was properly utilised.

(3) *Shri Shri Govindajee Nartanhalaya, Imphal :—*

The Nartanhalaya had an enrolment of 114 students in the Jyotirmay, Varad and Acharya Classes. The Institution constructed its own building during the year under report. Another activity of the Institute was publication of two important books namely (i) Mridanga Byabastha Written by Late Mridanga Guru, Thokchep and Manzo Singh and (ii) Shri Krishna Rasa Sangcet in Sanskrit compiled by an ancient Music Guru of the Day of Maharaja Gambhir Singh along with its Manipuri version.

(4) *Manipur Sangeet Mahavidyalaya :—*

The Mahavidyalaya had 159 students—140 male and 19 female in Music, Tabla and Sitar Classes. The Mahavidyalaya organised a Music conference during the year under report. The Government sanctioned payment of a grant of Rs. 10,000/- for the purpose. Famous musicians from other parts of the country participated in the Music conference.

(5) *Jawaharlal Nehru Dance Academy :—*

The Jawaharlal Nehru Dance Academy continued to function. The College was in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur.

Clubs and Associations :

(1) *Zeliangroth Naga Sports Organisation :*

The organisation had 13 Tribal Clubs. The organisation conducted the XIIth Intra Zeliangroth Naga Football League Tournament. The organisation also participated in all the local Tournaments organised by the All Manipur Sports Associations.

(2) *Eastern Sporting Union :*

The Eastern Sporting Union was in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government of Manipur. The Union won (i) Championship in the Baleshwar Prasad Football Knock-out Tournament run by the All Manipur Sports Association, (ii) Runners-up in Senior Hockey League Tournament organised by the All Manipur Sports Association and (iii) Group winner in the Senior Group Volleyball Tournament. 3 players of the Union were selected to represent Manipur in the Inter District Hockey Knock-out Tournament at Tibrogarh. Manipur Team won the Runners-up. The Union organised Inter Club Hockey & Football for parents, Volleyball tournaments etc. Coaching of Hockey and Football was also arranged for the players of the Union under two coaches.

(3) *United Sports Association :—*

The Association had two football teams namely Junior and Senior Football teams comprising of 16 players each. The Junior Football Team won championship in the Tournament organised by the All Manipur Sports Association. The Senior 'B' team also won championship in 1968 and the team was promoted to Senior 'A' team. The Association organised a football coaching camp and 28 players received training. Two of the players of this Association were selected for participation in the Assam Junior Football team to represent Manipur.

(4) *North Eastern Clubs' Association :—*

The Association organised a coaching class for School students at Sawmbung High School, organised a day coach competition and a debating competition of the students. A Football Tournament was held and a sports Meet was organised.

(5) *The Moirang Part - I Youth Welfare and sporting Club :—*

The Club organised a debating competition in Dec. 1968, Manipuri Sakna-Kangjei in May '68, a swimming Tournament in October, 1968 and a Football Knock out Tournament in November, 1968.

(6) *Manipur Brothers Sporting Union :—*

The Union received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000/- from the Govt. of Manipur. The club purchased sports goods worth Rs. 3,500/- during the year. Hockey, Football and Badminton teams of the club participated in all the Tournaments organised by All Manipur Sports Association during the year.

(7) *Young Physiques' Union :—*

This Union was also in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur. The Club organised School services including improvement of play grounds, construction and repair of the local approach roads and club buildings. The Union organised free coaching classes for school students during the summer vacation.

(8) *Kumbi Athletic and Development Organisation :—*

The Kumbi Athletic and Development Organisation performed a free Coaching Class for School students. 710 students from Class III to X were given coaching in English, Mathematics and Hindi. The Government supplied a community receiving hall.

(9) *The Shamurou Polo Club :—*

The Club was actively working for the organisation of Polo-team, Propagation of Polo in the locality and for the upkeep of the Shamurou Polo ground for Polo and other sports. This club was in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government of Manipur.

(10) *Kumbi Polo Club :—*

This club was in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur. The Club arranged many friendly matches between different Polo Clubs. A Polo Tournament was also organised in May 1968 in which 4 Polo Clubs participated.

(11) During the year under report, Thoubal Polo Club and Charangpat Polo Club and Sangaiyumpham Polo Club were in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur.

Hindi & Sanskrit Organisations :

(1) Manipur Rastra Bhasa Prachar Samiti, Imphal :—

The Manipur Rastra Bhasa Prachar Samiti was in receipt of Rs. 4,000/- as grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur. There were 65 Hindi Schools under the Samiti. Of the 65 Schools two Hindi Mahavidyalayas and 28 Hindi Schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Government of Manipur during the year under report.

3077 students appeared at the different Hindi Examinations conducted by the Rastra Bhasa Prachar Samiti, Wardha.

(2) Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha :—

Manipur Hindi Prachar Sabha was in receipt of grants-in-aid of Rs. 4,000/- from the Govt. of Manipur for maintenance of the Sabha and Rs. 9,000/- from the Central Government for running 1 Mahavidyalaya and 18 Hill Hindi Schools. There were 41 Hindi Centres under the Sabha. During the year under report, 1328 students appeared at different Hindi Examinations and 928 came out successful.

(3) The Tribal Hindi Prachar Sabha :—

The Tribal Hindi Prachar Sabha had 10 Hindi Centres. There were 1358 Hindi students under these 10 centres. The organisation was in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur, as well as from the Central Government.

(4) Manipur Hindi Parishad :—

The Parishad received Rs. 6,000/- as grant-in-aid for maintenance of their office. There were 41 Hindi Schools—24 in the Valley—2 in Scheduled Caste's areas and 15 in the Hill areas. The Parishad was directly running 1 Hindi Mahavidyalaya, 4 Vidyalayas and 10 teaching Centres. 762 students appeared at different Hindi Examinations conducted by the Parishad and 507 came out successful.

(5) The Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Khangabok :—

This was an aided institution. There were three classes Aitya, Maidhya and Upadhi. Every class had again six branches namely (i) Vyakarana (ii) Yajñnaba (iii) Smṛiti (iv) Jyotish (v) Kavya and (vi) Mīmāṃsa. The enrolment of the Vidyalaya was 20. The Vidyalaya had a small library consisting of English, Sanskrit and Manipuri books. The Vidyalaya sent up 8 candidates in the Assam Sanskrit Board Examination of whom 4 came out successful.

(6) The Sanskrit Tol, Thoubal :—

This Tol was in receipt of Government grant-in-aid. The enrolment of this Tol was 29.

Central Institutions :—

(1) Children's Library-Cum-Museum :—

The Government Children's Library-cum-Museum had no building of its own. It was run in a rented building. During 1963-59 books worth

Rs. 5,000/-, Library accessories worth about Rs 1,000/- and furnitures worth about Rs 1,000/- were purchased. The total value of books was raised from 9,700 in 1967-68 to 10,905 in 1968-69.

(2) *The Cultural Forum Manipur* —

The Forum issued six issues of Ritu—the Manipuri Journal as in the previous year. The forum was publishing (a) Chhanda Bani (Rhetoric & Prose) and (b) An anthology of Manipuri Poems. As a regular feature the forum was holding monthly study circles on important and controversial topics concerning culture. The forum was in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur.

Technical Education

Adim Jati Technical Institute —

The Adim Jati Technical Institute Imphal is the only Technical Institute in Manipur. It is run by the AJS Ashram. Besides tribal students for whom it was originally meant, other Non-Tribal students of Manipur were also admitted in this Institute. During the year under report, all the 20 final year students in Civil and Mechanical Engineering sent up for Final Diploma Examination passed the examination, three of them getting first class. One of the students of the Institute secured the 2nd position in all Assam and Manipur. The enrolment of the Institute was 109.

The Adimjati Susha Ashram was running 5 boarding houses at Hill Sub-Divisions of Manipur for tribal students. Ration grants were also given to the student boarders @ Rs 15/- per month. The Ashram started Sheep rearing on an experimental basis. As climate was not congenial the scheme was dropped. The Ashram established one High School at the A T I premises in 1964. The School continued to function.

Other Special Institutions.

1. *Sangeet Nataka Mahavidyalaya*

This institute opened the 2nd year Class in Dance and Music during the year. The total roll strength of this Mahavidyalaya was 43 (26 boys and 17 girls). The Mahavidyalaya was in receipt of Rs 2,000/- from the Ministry of Education & Youth Welfare as the first instalment of the grant for construction of the Mahavidyalaya building. The Mahavidyalaya represented Manipur in the Republic Day Celebration, 1969 at Delhi.

2. *Manipur Sangeet Natak Vidyalaya* —

The Vidyalaya introduced 5 classes namely (1) Jantia, (2) Music Vocal, (3) Dance, (4) Drama and (5) Meitei Lung. The enrolment of the Vidyalaya was 70. The Vidyalaya was in receipt of a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000/- from the Government of Manipur.

3. *The Bishenpur Dramatic Union* —

The Union was in receipt of a non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rs 1,000/-. The Union staged 3 shows during the year. It contributed Rs 50/- to the Teachers welfare fund.

4. *Sangeet Kala Sangam* .

The Institute constructed a Stage-cum-office building during the year under report. It staged several drama shows and displayed dance items on important occasions.

5. *Kabui Naga Dramatic Union* :—

This is one of the most popular Dramatic Unions of the Kabui Naga Tribe of Manipur. The Union was in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Government of Manipur. The Union ran a dance class for 20 students. One traditional song class was also opened during the year. The Union staged dramas in Kabui Naga dialect and shows of dances of Manipur—Hill and Plain.

6. *All Manipur Kang Association, Imphal* :—

The Association organised 3 major Knock-out 'Kang' Tournaments. 48 Kangkhuts (Kang teams) participated in these Tournaments. The Yaiskul Kang Association Imphal East Kang Association and Pukhao Road Sports Association under the supervision of the All Manipur Kang Association, organised 3 Knock-out Kang Tournaments. 49 teams participated in these tournaments.

7. *Khamba Thoibi Dance Institute, Moirang* :—

This Institute received Grant from the Government. The Institute built a dance hall during 1968. The Institute participated in the Inter-State Cultural Exchange and Republic Day Celebration held at Delhi.

8. *The Central Library* :—

The Central Library, Imphal is the biggest Government Library in Manipur. The number of casual readers was above 30,000 and numbers of regular borrowers was 2,702 in 1968-69. The Library staff was strengthened by appointing one Asst. Librarian. The number of books issued for reading at home was 4,482 and number of books circulated on the premises was 64,000. The number of visitors was 37,900. The Library had more than 61,000 volumes of books in English, Hindi, Manipuri, Bengali, Sanskrit, Tribal Dialects and other languages.

9. *The Loyal Institute, Imphal* :—

This institute imparted training in Type-Writing and Stenography. During the year under report, 161 students completed type-writing course. Moreover, office procedure and stenography courses were also introduced to make the trainees more useful as office clerks.

10. *Manipur Sahitya Parishad* :—

The Sahitya Parishad held its 32nd Annual Conference during the year. Similar conferences were held at Bishenpur, Moirang, Thoubal Nambol and Kakching. The Parishad published 7 ancient books and 9 text books in Manipuri. One quarterly journal namely Sahitya was published regularly as in the previous year.

N.C.C. Organisation :—

N.C.C. Organisation in the Union Territory of Manipur continued to function as usual during the year under report under the command of

N.C.C. Group Headquarters, Imphal. The appointment of Group Commander during the year was held as under :—

- (a) Lt. Col. Sudarshan Singh upto 27 Nov. 1968.
- (b) Maj H.B. Tiwari Officiating Group Commander from November 28, 1968 to January, 2, 1969.
- (c) Lt. Col. N. C. Chaturvedi Officiating Group Commander from January 3, 1969 to 31st March, 1969.

Under the N.C.C. Group Headquarter Imphal, the following N.C.C. Units continued to function during the period under review under the charge of officers commanding as noted against their names :—

- (a) 1 Manipul In. N.C.C., Imphal — Maj. H.B. Tiwari upto 31st March, 1969 (Offg. O.C.)
- (b) 1 Manipur Signal Coy N.C.C. — Lt. S. Chaotha Singh (Offg. O.C.).
- (c) 1 Manipur Girls Bn. N.C.C., Imphal — 2/Lt. Miss Sarojini Devi.
- (d) 1 Manipur Indep. Coy N.C.C. — Capt. S C Bhardway upto 31st March, 1969.
Churachandpur

N.C.C. units at Makokchung and Kohima in the state of Nagaland also were under this Group HQ, but their reports are not included here.

There were 91 civilian staff like Head Clerk, U.D.C., L.D.C., Drivers and other class IV Government servants on the establishment of N.C.C.

There were 57 military personnel attached to the different N.C.C. Units under the command of this HQ. i.e. 18 Junior commissioned officers including 1 Subedar Major and 39 Non commissioned Officers, during the period under review.

Training :—

The following are the figures of enrolment and appointment of N.C.C. Cadets and N.C.C. Officers during the period :—

- 12 Coy Commanders against 15 authorised.
- 46 Troop Commanders against 50 authorised.
- Senior Division Cadets 1788 against 2400 authorised.
- Junior Division Cadets 4560 against 5000 authorised.

The following Annual Training Camps were held at Haotal during the period under review :—

- (a) Senior Division Boys :—From 9 December '68 to 15 December, '68 with Maj. H.B. Tiwari as Camp Commandant 388 cadets attended the camp against 675 planned and a sum of Rs. 65,000 was spent for this purpose.
- (b) Junior Division Boys :—From 1 November '68 to 3 December '68 with Capt. S C Bhardway as Camp Commandant 1113 cadets attended the camp against 1170 planned and a sum of Rs. 47,647.65 was spent for the purpose.

(c) Senior and Junior Wing

Girls Division 1968-69:—From 18 December '68 to 27 December '68 with Lt. Col. Bakshish Singh as Commandant, 402 cadets attended the camp against 500 planned and a sum of Rs. 16,693.23 was spent for the purpose.

The following Cadets/Officer cadets attended the various All India Training courses in different States in India during the period under review :—

- 5 cadets (Senior Division Boys) attended advance leadership course at Barapani, Shillong from 22 April, 1968 to 12 May '68.
- 1 Cadet (Senior Division Boys) Advance Leadership Course Naval Base Cochin from 22 April '68 to 15 June, 1968.
- 6 Cadets (Senior Division Boys) All India Summer Training Camp Puri, Oris. from 28 Apr. '68 to 11 May '68.
- 1 Cadet Annual Training Camp (O.T.U.) Landsdowne from 10 May '68 to 20 June '68.
- 8 cadets (Senior Division Girls) All India Summer Training camp from 14 May '68 to 25 May '68.
- 1 N.C.C. Officer Junior Division 8 cadets. (Junior Division Boys) Rock climbing Training Camp Utarkashi from 14 May '68 to 23 May '68.
- 1 N.C.C. Officer Senior Division 15 cadets. (Senior Division Boys) Attachment to Regular Army Units, 16 Madras Regiment from 15 May '68 to 4 June '68.
- 2 cadets (Senior Division Boys). Attachment to Regular Army Units, Mountain Sig Regt. from 15 May '68 to 4 June '68.
- 5 cadets (Senior Division Boys). Advance Leadership Course at Manali from 25th May '68 to 15 June '68.
- 2 cadets (Senior Division Girls). 2 Basic Course at Manali from 1st June '68 to 21 June '68.
- 1 N.C.C. Lady Officer Jr. Division and 5 Cadets Sr. Division Girls. Advance Leadership Course Ranikhet from 25 July '68 to 23rd September '68.
- 2 N.C.C. Officer Jr. Division. Pre-Commission Training Girls Division N.C.C. College for Women, Gwalior from 25 July '68 to 23 September '68.
- 1 N.C.C. Officer Sr. Division. Refresher course Non-Infantry at 8 Mountain Division Signal Regt. from 15 May '68 to 14 June '68.
- 1 N.C.C. (Pl. Staff). Refresher course N.C.O.—15 at Purandhar from 15 November '68 to December '68.
- 1 N.C.C. Lady Officer Jr. Division. Refresher course Girls' Division at Gwalior from 9 December '68 to 7 January '69.
- 1 Cadet Sr. Wing. Course Girls Division Instructor from 9 December '68 to 7 January '69 at Gwalior.
- 2 N.C.C. Officer Lady Junior Division. Refresher course Girls Division at Gwalior from 13 January '69 to 14 January '69.
- 1 N.C.C. Lady Officer & 21 cadets. Republic Day Continual Camp, 1968 held at Delhi.

Important activities :—

16 cadets (8 Boys & 8 Girls) were detailed to join the N.C.C. Directorate ATC 1968 shooting competition held at Shillong from 11 October '68 to 20 October '68 (10 days) N.C.C. GP Headquarters Imphal got the shield for Best Shooting and Best shot, details of which are as under :—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Best shooting Team | (a) Senior Division Boys. |
| | (b) Senior Division Girls. |
| | (c) Junior Division Boys. |
| (2) Best shot | (a) Senior Division Boys. |
| | (b) Junior Division Boys. |
| | (c) Junior Division Girls. |

1 Senior Division N.C.C. Officer, one Junior N.C.C. Lady Officer and 116 cadets were also detailed to join the N.C.C. Inter-Group Competition 1968-69 held at Gauhati from 15 October '68 to 24 October '68.

The Manipur Team got the following results :—

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (1) Best Unit | (a) Senior Division Boys. |
| | (b) Senior Division Girls. |
| (2) Best Cadet | (a) U/O Miss Roma Chothe of
1st Manipur Girls Bn. Imphal. |

Financial :—

A sum of Rs. 5,83,600 was provided in the Budget Estimate of this Territory for N.C.C. Organisation, Manipur during the year 1968-69 and a sum of Rs. 5,55,967.59 was spent during the year under review including Rs. 80,066.93 on Annual Training Camps held during the year.

Physical Education :—

In the field of Physical Education the following tournaments were organised at the state level.

- (1) Inter School Kho-Kho tournament for girls.
- (2) Inter School Kabadi tournament for boys.
- (3) Inter School Table Tennis tournament for boys and girls.
- (4) Inter School Volley Ball tournament for boys and girls.
- (5) Inter School Swimming Competition for boys and girls.
- (6) Inter School Gymnastic Competition for boys and girls.
- (7) Inter School Athletic, Badminton and Hockey tournament.

The Department also conducted coaching camps of the students for Foot Ball, Hockey, Badminton and Gymnastic. The school playgrounds were improved and teachers were deputed for training in Physical Education. National Physical Efficiency Drives were also conducted at State Zonal levels.

Audio Visual Education :—

- (1) Educational Film Shows :— More than 100 educational films were shown to the educational institutions of Manipur and P.A. equipments were

used in 20 official functions with A.V. staff in the year 1968-69.

(2) Educational Photographs :—

More than 1000 Photographs were taken in 20 official and educational functions in the year 1968-69.

(3) Exhibitions :—

The Department participated in the Plan Exhibition 1968-69. The A.V. Unit represented the Education Department in the historical exhibition at Patna University in the year 1968.

(4) Other activities :—

30 copies of educational maps of Manipur were made and distributed to all the Heads of Departments of Manipur. 60 posters, charts, bulletins and cover designs were prepared by the A.V. Unit in the year 1968-69.

(5) Supply and Distributions of teaching aids :—

200 View Masters and 2,010 maps were distributed to schools.

Production of literature :—

The Government sanctioned publication grant to authors & publishers amounting to Rs. 35,705/- for publishing 127 books in Manipuri.

The Government purchased books published during 1968-69 amounting to Rs. 33,043/- for distribution to schools.

The book competitions—one for the books for children and the other for the books for Adult Neo-literates were held. 10 prizes were awarded to the best writers. Publication grants were given to the writers and the books were also purchased when published.

Guidance Unit :—

The Guidance Unit of the Education Department implemented the following programmes :—

Two parent-Teacher Associations were formed for the 1st time. The progress of these organisations was satisfactory.

Cumulative Record Cards were distributed in 1967-68 to some selected schools. The introduction of this record card system was found very useful in assessing the total picture of the students etc. The record card system was extended to almost all the secondary schools during 1968-69.

The unit prepared one test named "Scholastic Achievement and Reasoning test for High/Higher Secondary School students" and one guidance booklet entitled "Lou-U Sing-U-Ba Amasung Mari Leinaba Sinphamsing" (Agriculture and other allied subjects) for the students. These booklets were under print during the year under review.

Administration of Psychological Tests (Group Test) to the students of Manipur was started in the urban area during 1968-69.

Hindi and Sanskrit :—

10 Hindi teachers were deputed for training in Hindi Shikshan Parangat at Agra.

- 4 Sanskrit Scholars were granted financial assistance for 1968-69.
- 84 Hindi Schools/Mahavidyalayas were given grant-in-aid for the year, 1968-69.
- 4 Sanskrit Tols were given grant-in-aid for 1968-69.
- 4 Voluntary Hindi Organisations were given grant-in-aid during the year, 1968-69.
- Hindi books worth Rs. 18,562.50 were purchased during 1968-69 for distribution to schools.

VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

Manipur is a single district Union Territory and is under the Administrative Control of the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of its general Administration. As it is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs in its general administration and service matters, it is under the control and guidance of the Central Vigilance Commission in respect of Vigilance and anti-corruption affairs. The Central Vigilance Commission came into existence in 1964 and since then all the vigilance cases and anti-corruption matters are dealt with in accordance with the Central Vigilance Scheme and the instructions received from them from time to time. In accordance with the scheme of the Central Vigilance Commission a Vigilance Committee was also established for Manipur in the year, 1964 with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman and all Ministers, M.P.s, 2 M.L.A.s, all Secretaries and Heads of Departments as Members. The Committee so far held seven Meetings and the decisions of the meetings were promptly implemented by departments concerned. The particulars of the committee are given below :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (1) Chief Commissioner | —Chairman. |
| (2) All the Ministers, Govt. of Manipur including Chief Minister. | —Members. |
| (3) All the three Members of Parliament. | „ |
| (4) 2 M.L.As. nominated by the Government. | „ |
| (5) All Secretaries to the Government of Manipur. | — „ |
| (6) All Heads of Departments, Government of Manipur. | — „ |
| (7) Chief Secretary to the Government of Manipur. | —Member-Secretary. |

The functions of the committee may be summarised as follows :—

- (i) To arrange study in each department of various forms and modes of corruption and areas for corruption where it is widely prevalent ;
- (ii) To make and consider suggestions for changes in rules and procedure with a view to plugging loopholes for corruption ;
- (iii) To modify, where necessary, codes of conduct for officials of the various departments drawn up by the Heads of Departments and enforce the codes as prescribed ;

- (iv) To suggest establishment of enquiry offices in offices which are visited by a large number of members of the public with a view to preventing corruption for getting information, access etc. and
- (v) To arrange inquiries or investigations by a suitable agency in specific cases where corruption is alleged.

The organisation of Vigilance Unit for Manipur has been as before. The Chief Secretary is the Chief Vigilance Officer of this Territory. The position of the Unit under the Chief Vigilance Officer is indicated below :—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| A. (1) Director of Vigilance | —Part Time. |
| (2) Office Superintendent | —Part Time. |
| (3) One U.D.C. | —Full Time. |
| (4) One Stenographer | —Part Time. |
| (5) One L.D.C. | —Part Time. |
| (6) One Peon (Orderly) | —Part Time. |
| B. (1) E.A.C. (Departmental Enquiries) | —Full Time. |
| (2) One L.D.C. | —Full Time. |
| (3) One Peon | —Full Time. |
| C. (1) Dy. Superintendent of Police (V) | —Full Time. |
| (2) One Inspector of Police (V) | —Full Time. |
| (3) Two Sub-Inspector of Police | —Full Time. |
| (4) One U.D.C. | —Full Time. |
| (5) One L.D.C. | —Full Time. |
| (6) Five Constables. | —Full Time. |

The Staff at 'A' and 'B' are administrative staff whereas the staff at 'C' is the field staff headed by one Dy. Superintendent of Police for investigation of corruption and vigilance cases. The practice followed here is that the field staff can take up investigation of corruption and vigilance cases independently on the basis of the information received or collected by them. Whenever they collect or receive any complaint or any source of information which they consider that investigation is necessary they are to take approval of the Director of Vigilance or the Chief Secretary according to the nature of the case and also from the Chief Minister and the Chief Commissioner wherever the cases involve gazetted officers. Similar investigation can also be started on the basis of anonymous and pseudonymous complaints provided the complaints reveal specific instances of corruption. Besides these cases, they also investigate cases referred to them by the administrative staff of the various departments after obtaining approval of the competent authority for investigation.

So far as departmental enquiries are concerned, there is one E.A.C. (DE) for holding Departmental Enquiries against non-gazetted Government Servants of this Government. He started to work as such since 1966-67. In respect of gazetted officers all such inquiry cases are entrusted to the Central Vigilance Commissioner in accordance with their advice and the Commission suggests suitable Inquiry Commissioners to hold departmental

inquiries. The Inquiry Commissioners after holding the Departmental Enquiries submit their inquiry reports to the C.V.C. along with the necessary records of the inquiry. The Commission having considered and examined the nature of the case and specially the findings arrived at by the Inquiry Commissioners, transmit the cases to the disciplinary authority concerned with their specific advice as to the procedure and as to the quantum of penalties to be imposed viz. as to whether a major or a minor penalty be imposed. The C.V.C. is an advisory agency, as the competent authority for finalisation of the cases is the Disciplinary Authority. So far there has been no case where the advice of the C.V.C. and findings of the Inquiry Commissioner have not been accepted or dis-agreed to by this Government.

So far as public undertakings and corporate bodies are concerned, Manipur has no big public undertakings and corporate bodies which can be brought within the jurisdiction of the C.V.C. Imphal Municipality is the only one which may be made mention of. This municipality was brought within the jurisdiction of the Vigilance Commission only in 1969. No case has, however, been brought from the municipality to the notice of the Vigilance Unit as yet.

The Director of Vigilance is in over-all charge of the Vigilance activities in this Territory and processes all complaints and vigilance cases. He also acts as advisory agency for all the departments of the Government in respect of all Vigilance and disciplinary cases, he tenders advice and guidance to all concerned as to how and what measures should be taken to eradicate corruption in various Government Departments and how the cases should be processed etc.

The Director of Vigilance also functions as the Director of Public Grievances as well in addition to his vigilance work. As the activities of the vigilance department are confined to the cases of Government servants only (besides Municipal employees), the function of the Director of Public Grievances is also limited to the cases of the Government servants involving the following nature of grievances :

- (i) delay in payment of T.A. and D.A. etc.
- (ii) grievances arising out of service conditions,
- (iii) cases of fixation of pay,
- (iv) cases in which persons have been continuing temporary for a long time, and
- (v) delay in payment of pension and gratuity.

Whenever any such case falling under the category of public grievances is brought to the notice of the department, the Director of Public Grievances gives prompt attention and collects all necessary information and particulars from the department concerned. Thereafter necessary advice is given to the appropriate authority for expediting disposal of such case.

A branch unit of the Special Police Establishment/C.B.I. has been opened in Manipur under the supervision and guidance of Superintendent of Police of the Special Police Establishment located at Shillong. The scope of their activities is wider than that of the Vigilance Department. The activities of the Vigilance Department are confined to the cases of Government servants only and it cannot take up criminal investigation,

whereas in the case of the S.P.E. and C.B.I. they can take up investigation independently without referring and seeking approval of the Government but they very often take assistance and co-ordination of the Vigilance Department in the matter of collection of records and other materials in the course of their investigation. The general instructions of the C.V.C. are also that whenever any such investigation is taken up by the S.P.E. C.B.I. all necessary assistance and co-ordination should be rendered by the department concerned to the investigating agency of the S.P.E. and C.B.I. These instructions are being followed. The local Unit of the S.P.E./C.B.I. is headed by one Deputy Superintendent of Police. They take up cases from their own sources after getting approval from their Superintendent of Police at Shillong or Head Quarters, New Delhi according to the nature of the cases. Whenever they take up such cases they come and approach the Government for necessary help in the matter of collection of records and documents from Departments concerned. Thereupon, the Government gives necessary instructions to the departments concerned to extend full co-operation to the S.P.E./C.B.I. In addition to the cases taken up from their own sources, they also take up cases referred by the Government where the Government considers that the issues involved in the cases are complicated and require special investigation by S.P.E. C.B.I.

The system of collecting information from all departments and offices of the Government regarding the number of Government servants under suspension and number of complaints and vigilance cases is still in force. Every quarter statistics are consolidated and sent to the Central Vigilance Commission in the prescribed forms. Whenever any instances of undue delay is found in the progress of the case or any hurdle in smooth processing of the cases, necessary guidance/instructions are given by the Director of Vigilance for speedy disposal of those cases.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The department is headed by the Director of Agriculture, assisted by two Deputy Directors of Agriculture in both office and field work. From the last part of the year, the Director of Agriculture was deputed as Director of Central State farms, Jullundur (Punjab) and the charge of the Director of Agriculture was handed over to the Deputy Director of Agriculture. The Deputy Director of Agriculture performed the duties of the Director of Agriculture in addition to his normal duties. There are six Agricultural Officers for taking up general agricultural work particularly general agricultural extension work in 10 sub-divisions of the Territory and two Agricultural Officers (Hort.) for taking up horticultural development programmes. In addition, there are 6 other Agricultural Officers who are in-charge of (i) Rice Research Station, (ii) Soil Testing Laboratory, (iii) Seed Preservation Factory, (iv) Soil conservation Research, (v) General Soil Conservation work, (vi) Plant Protection sections and one Asstt. Seed Multiplication officer in-charge of seed Multiplication and distribution of high yielding and other improved varieties of seeds. A skeleton staff has been provided to all the officers for running their respective offices smoothly and implementing their programmes of work.

Budget for the year :—

The final Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 12,42,400.00 under Non-Plan, Rs. 92,900.00 under Plan schemes and Rs. 22,68,300.00 under Capital outlay on State Trading for purchase of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals etc.

Another sum of Rs. 71,900.00 for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 1,00,00.00 for control of shifting cultivation under Tribal Welfare scheme were also provided. Thus the total allotment for the Department was Rs. 50,81,500.00

The expenditures incurred during the year under report were Rs. 12,30,376.76 under Non-Plan, Rs. 10,70,819.23 under Plan Scheme Rs. 99,819.75 under Centrally sponsored scheme, Rs. 22,76,786.27 under Capital outlay and Rs. 1,00,00.00 under Tribal Welfare scheme, totalling to Rs. 47,77,752.01.

Main Activities of the Department :—

During the year, extension work of the Department was intensified. Extensive areas were brought under improved agricultural practices with the introduction of high yielding varieties and extensive Plant Protection measures.

Seed Multiplication farms and Soil Conservation Demonstration Farm :—

The Department has four seed Multiplication farms at Mantripukhri, Thoubal, Wangbal and Chakpikarong and a Soil Conservation Demonstration farm at Kangpokpi.

The quantities of improved seeds of paddy, wheat, Maize and sugar cane produced at these farms are given below :—

Name of the farm.	Quantity of paddy seeds produced	Qty. of maize & other Kharif seeds produced	Qty. of wheat seeds produced	Qty. of peas, Mustard & other rabi seeds produced	Qty. of sugar cane produced
1. Mantripukhri	26080 kg.	—	2825 Kg.	261 Kg.	3350 Kg.
2. Wangbal	15807 Kg.	—	161 Kg.	28 Kg.	—
3. Chakpikarong	7915 Kg.	520 Kg.	96 Kg.	97 Kg.	2900 Kg.
4. Thoubal	4869 Kg.	—	—	—	—
5. Kangpokpi	2869 Kg.	1295 Kg.	300 Kg.	110 Kg.	—
Total	59540 Kg.	1815 Kg.	3382 Kg.	496 Kg.	36250 Kg.

State Mechanized Farms :—

During the year under report a total area of 61 acres (31 acres during Kharif & 30 acres during Rabi seasons) were brought under cultivation. An area of another 150 acres were reclaimed and about 9700 meters of contour bunding was constructed. Construction of farm roads, fencing

of the farm land and staff quarters, seeds stores, Tractor garages was progress.

The quantities of improved varieties of paddy, wheat, pea, linseed and mustard raised during the year for further distribution to the intending growers are as follows :—

Paddy :

1. Early paddy	(1) CH 988	3892 Kgs
	(2) Dullar	10500 Kgs.
2. High yielding varieties.	(1) IR-8	13880 Kgs.
	(2) Tainan-3	960 Kgs.
	(3) Taichung Native —I	2465 Kgs
3. Other varieties.	(1) Phouren	4385 Kgs
	(2) Moirangphou	50 Kgs.
	(3) Basmati	90 Kgs

Wheat :

(1) Safed Ierma	3632 Kgs.
(2) Larmarejo	1764 Kgs.
(3) PV—18	898 Kgs.
(4) Sonora	67 Kgs

Pea

(1) Kanwari	184 Kgs.
(2) Bonnevali	122 Kgs

Linseed :

(1) RR—9	188 Kgs.
(2) LB—9	32 Kgs

Mustard

396 Kgs.

Barley

157 Kgs.

Oat :

440 Kgs.

Trial of new varieties of seeds were also taken up in the farm.

Horticultural Development :

Progeny Orchards :—The Department maintained nine progeny orchard cum-nurseries at Imphal, Ukhrul, Maram, Tengnoupal, Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Thanlon, Tinsong and Jiribam with a view to raising and propagating various improved fruit plants/grrafts, vegetables, flower seedlings and ornamental plants for distribution to the public. The activities in those orchards cum-nurseries were intensified during the year under report.

The following quantities of fruits, ornamental plants, vegetables and flower seedlings were propagated/multiplied in the nurseries of the orchards :

Fruit Plants :

1. Apple Seedlings	33,165 numbers
2. Pineapple Seedlings	2,000 "
3. Walnut "	3,497 "
4. Papaya "	6,500 "
5. Amla "	1,541 "
6. Mango "	3,915 "
7. Orange "	6,749 "
8. Lime "	7,702 "
9. Apricot "	383 "

		500 numbers
10. Silveroak	„	3,500
11. Assam Lemon	„	1,145
12. Guava	„	570
13. Litchi	„	376
14. Peach	„	91
15. Banana	„	232
16. Plum	„	739
17. Pear	„	579
18. Pomegranate	„	361
19. Peacanut	„	18,900
20. Arecanut	„	2,450
21. Coconut	„	5,300
22. Cashewnut	„	1,040
23. Jack fruit	„	55
24. Chesnut	„	1,000
25. Karnakhatta	„	100
26. Galgal	„	

Vegetables Seedlings :

1. Cabbage seedlings	40,535	„
2. Cauliflower	21,405	„
3. Kho'khol	18,850	„
4. Radish	—	
5. Onion	730	„
6. Chilli	1,000	„
7. Lettuce	500	„
8. Carrot	1,500	„
9. Turnip	1,900	„
10. Tomato	2,000	„
11. Brinjal	2,500	„

Ornamental Seedlings :

	50 numbers
1. Bottle brush	200
2. Goldmohar	280
3. Largest romea	118
4. Banhinea	500
5. Jarol	100
6. Encalgptus	100
7. Kizelia Pinnata	1000
8. Jacaranda	143
9. Mesufea	300
10. Popular tree	18
11. Asoka tree	25
12. Polelthialongifolia	50
13. Lady of Night	600
14. Cassia Nodeosa	300
15. Weeping willow	67
16. Rose cuttings	

Horticultural Extension Services :

In order to have closer contacts between the fruit growers and the department and also to inseminate the techniques and methods of scientific

fruit growing particularly in the hills, Assistant Agricultural Officers in-charge of horticulture extension work were posted at Ukhrul, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Chakpikarong besides one Agricultural Officer in-charge of horticultural extension work at Imphal to look after the whole of valley areas. The following fruits, ornamental vegetables and flower plants, seedlings were distributed to the farmers through the extension staff.

(i) Lime/Lemon	6,341 Numbers
(ii) Guava	1,829 "
(iii) Arecanut	5,033 "
(iv) Coconut	180 "
(v) Banana	700 "
(vi) Orange	200 "
(vii) Walnut	146 "
(viii) Apple	165 "
(ix) Pomegranate	116 "
(x) Ornamental plants	2,008 "
(xi) Vegetable seedlings	58,099 ,
(xii) Flower seedlings.	5,406 ,

Besides, about 1000 apple grafts propagated at Ukhrul Progeny Orchard-cum-nursery were supplied to the Agriculture Department, Govt of Nagaland.

Shifting Cultivation Control Scheme under Tribal Welfare :-- (Centrally Sponsored)

The financial provision for the scheme was Rs. 1.00 lakh and the allotted amount was fully utilised.

Against the physical targets for construction of terraces in 500 acres, 414 acres were terraced and 114 acres were contour bunded in 49 different tribal villages situated in the hill sub-divisions of Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Sadar Hills, Mao-Maram and Tengenoupal.

Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands :

Since the post of an officer to be in-charge of the scheme was not created, the scheme was placed under the charge of the Agricultural Officer (Soil Conservation). During the year under report, one Asstt. Agricultural Officer and four chainmen were appointed under the scheme.

Soil Conservation Research-cum-Demonstration Centre :

The financial provision for the scheme for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 1,04,900/- under both Plan & Non-Plan sectors. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 81,000/-.

During the year under report, Land Capability survey of the Research station was completed. The station according to land capability classification falls under the following categories :—

(i) Class—I	Nil.
(ii) Class—II	4.55 acres
(iii) Class—III	20.34 "
(iv) Class—IV	17.60 "
(v) Class—V	Nil.
(vi) Class—VI	25.46 "
(vii) Class—VII	Nil.
(viii) Class—VIII	Nil.

An area of 12 acres of the Class—II & III lands were reclaimed during the year under report. Besides, the following developmental work was executed in the Research Station :—

(i) About 1,070 selected trees and shrubs viz., *Eucalyptus*, *Jacaranda*, *Cassia Fistula*, *Mulberry*, *Coral Plant*, *Weeping willow* and *Alpomea carnea* were planted in the Class-IV lands as part of the farm forestry.

(ii) Farm road of about 3,125 ft. long was constructed along the boundary of the station.

(iii) Out of 7,000 ft. perimeter of the Research farm 3,300 ft. was fenced with barbed wires.

(iv) 20 checkdams of grade stabilisers were constructed as means for preventing soil erosion in the existing gullies.

(v) About 8,000 ft. of the existing nullahs were filled up and planted with erosion resistant variety of grasses.

(vi) One temporary shed to serve as office-cum-godown of the size of 15ft.X45ft. was constructed.

Fruit Preservation Factory :

During the year, 1968-69, about 16,171 bottles of 700 ml. each of squash and Cordials of pineapple, Orange, lime, about 3664 tins of 870 gms. each of pineapple rings/chunks, peach, pear etc. ; about 2611 tins of 420 gms. @1 lb. Jam cans) of Jams and Jellies, etc ; about 1,244 tins of 360 gms each of Canned pineapple Juice ; about 90 Kgs. of pickles and chutneys were prepared. About 4250 Kgs. of pineapple, orange and lemon juice were preserved. About Rs. 59,000.00 only was collected as sale proceeds of various fruit products during the year under report. Machineries like Boiler, Bottle filling machine, Bottle washing machine, sterilising and cooling tanks, etc. were purchased during the year.

Construction work for further expansion of the existing factory building was in progress and installation of some of the electrically operated automatic machines were also made.

Soil and Land use Survey :

The financial provision for the scheme was Rs. 30,700.00 and the actual amount spent under the scheme was Rs. 27,450.00. The scheme was under the charge of one Asstt. Agricultural Officer. Its head quarters were shifted to the Soil Conservation Research-cum-Demonstration Centre at Gelzang in Churachandpur.

Two surveyors and two chainmen were appointed during the last part of the year under report. One Asstt. Agricultural Officer was transferred from other section to the Soil and Land Use Survey section to cope with the growing quantum of work assigned to the section.

Detailed survey of the 70 acres Soil Conservation Research-cum-Demonstration Centre had been completed during the year. Besides, an area of about 500 acres were surveyed in Khuga Valley in Churachandpur Sub-Division. Some important equipments like chairs, coaches, Binoculars, tracing table, soil sample bags, cartographic materials, etc. were also purchased for this scheme during the year under report.

Agricultural Education :

(a) Basic Agricultural School, Lamphelpat :

Basic Agricultural School at Lamphelpat continued the function of imparting basic knowledge of agriculture to the sons of farmers. 51 students including 3 departmental nominees were admitted to the one year course training on basic knowledge of agriculture.

13 students including 3 departmental nominees of the previous session appeared in the final examination during the year under report and 9 students came out successful.

The poultry, Dairy and Farms sections of the School which were kept/maintained for practical teaching and demonstrations to the students were improved by adopting as far as practicable, the most modern scientific method. The annual income obtained the farm during the year under report was Rs. 17,795/- against Rs. 10,164/- of the previous year.

(b) Training of graduates and Post-graduates :

Some students were deputed by awarding stipend of Rs. 75/- per month in different Agricultural Colleges and Universities of the Country for training in B. Sc. (Agri.) and M. Sc. (Agri.) under the scheme. 29 students in different stages of degree and post graduate degree courses were continuing training in different Colleges outside the Territory. 11 students for B.Sc (Agri.) and 2 students for M.Sc. (Agri.) were selected during the year under report for undergoing training by awarding Government stipend.

Training of Malis :

Three candidates were undergoing training in field technique on improved practices of horticulture for 6 months with Government stipend of Rs. 30/- per month.

Rice Research Station, Wangbai :

Experimental work of the Rice Research Station at Wangbai continued during the year under report. Some of the important experiments/trials carried out at the station are given below :

(i) Varietal trails of the following varieties viz. :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Taichung Native-I | (2) White Dumai. |
| (3) Ch. 988 | (4) Koimurali. |
| (5) Dullar | (6) I.R.R.I.-II. |
| (7) I.R.R.I.-41 | (8) I.R.R.I.-40 |
| (9) I.R.R.I.-49 | (10) I.R.R.I.-22. |
| (11) I.R.-8-246 | (12) I.R.R.I.-27. |
| (13) I.R.R.I.-19. | |

Taichung Native-I, Ch. 988 and Dullar were taken as 1st crop. Amongst the I.R.R.I. paddy varieties tried I.R.R.I.-49, I.R.R.I.-27 and I.R.R.I.-19 were found promising.

(ii) Fertilizer trials on Phouren paddy for the most economical doses of NPK was taken up during the year.

(iii) In plant spacing trails of I. R.-8, it was found that the spacing of 6'X6' and 6'X8' were found to be most economical.

(iv) In the trials for the time of applying Nitrogenous fertilizer on paddy, it was found that 100 Kgs./hectre—applied in 3 split doses of 60-20-20 Kgs. at the time of seeding, tillering and panicle formation was found best utilised by the crop.

(v) Comparative yield study of the exotic and Indian varieties of paddy with different doses of Nitrogenous fertilizers was initiated during the year.

(vi) In the varietal trials of Maize, it was found that all the hybrid maize varieties were doing better than the local varieties. Among the hybrid varieties, Deccan hybrid was found doing better.

(vii) Co. 740, an improved and high yielding variety of sugar is being multiplied for further distribution to the intending growers.

Procurement and Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers :

The target for procurement of chemical fertilizers during the year was 2000 mts. of Urea, 2000 mts. of Rock Phosphate and 200 mts. of Muriate of Potash.

Against this target, 2060 mts. of Urea of 201.3 mts. of Superphosphate were procured and arrangements for procuring Rock Phosphate finalised.

1005.9 mts. of Urea, 432.1 mts. of Super-Phosphate 302.7 mts. of Diammoniumphosphate and 77.6 mts. of Muriate of Potash were distributed out of old stock and new stock procured.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,94,500/- under grant and Rs. 17,52,000/- under Capital Outlay, totalling to Rs. 20,46,500/- was incurred for procurement of fertilizers against the budget provision of Rs. 5,24,500/- under Grant and Rs. 1,68,900/- under capital outlay.

Soil Testing Laboratory :

The Soil Testing Laboratory situated at Manupukhri continued to function. The Laboratory was improved by appointing some additional staff.

During the year under report, 1,616 soil samples were collected from various parts of the Territory and 1,686 soil samples were analysed to ascertain the fertility status of the soil and make necessary recommendations in respect of fertilizers, manures etc. to be applied.

Development of Local Manurial Resources :

The scheme envisages procurement and distribution of Green Manure seeds for supplying them to the farmers at 50% subsidised cost.

6 mts. of sunhemp seeds was procured and 10 mts. (including last year's stock) was distributed during the year under report.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,000/- including Rs. 2,000/- spent under Capital outlay.

Distribution of Soil Conditioners :

Under this scheme 1000 mts. of Lime were procured for distribution to the farmers at 50% subsidised rates for treating the acid soils.

The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 96,800/- under Grant and Rs. 96,300/- under Capital Outlay totalling to Rs. 1,93,200/-.

Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements, Portable Pumping sets :

Under this scheme an expenditure of Rs. 52,888/- under grant and Rs. 52,888/- under capital outlay were spent during the year under report for purchase of improved agricultural implements and subsidising the cost of pumping sets. The following improved agricultural implements were distributed at 50% subsidised rates from the stocks purchased during 1967-68 and 1968-69 :

1.	Mould Board plough	199	Nos.
2.	Japanese weeders	301	"
3.	Secateurs.	359	"
4.	Hoe and rakes combined	186	"
5.	Garden rakes.	151	"
6.	Maize shellers.	58	"
7.	Garden shears	43	"
8.	Kodali forks.	72	"
9.	Hand Cultivators	38	"
10.	Khilnis.	40	"
11.	Sugarcane crushers	7	"
12.	Portable pumping sets	18	"
13.	Hand rakes.	7	"
14.	Paddy threshers.	1	"
15.	Hand pumps.	2	"
16.	Budding knives...	6	"

Plant Protection Scheme:

For taking up the general plant protection work and preventive and prophylactic measures more successfully with the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops, the plant protection section has been strengthened by purchasing a vehicle and appointing the skeleton staff for Mobile plant Protection Unit during the year under report.

The Physical target during the year was (i) to cover an area of 50,000 acres with plant protection measures, (ii) to spray about 30,000 fruit plants, (iii) to treat about 1,200 tonnes of seeds and (iv) to cover 500 acres under anti-rate campaign.

The physical achievement during the year was as follows:

(i) An area of about 61,000 acres were covered under plant protection measures.

(ii) About 200 mts of seeds were treated against seed and soil borne diseases.

(iii) 9,200 fruit trees were treated against pests and diseases.

(iv) About 68,415 tonnes of different kinds of insecticides, pesticides, fungicides and rodenticides and 4,105 litres of Endrin and Malathion were distributed at 50% subsidised rate.

(v) About 700 acres were covered under anti-rate campaign programme.

(vi) 202 numbers of sprayers dusters were distributed at 25% subsidy.

Trials on the control of mango weevil (*sternochetus graves*) were repeated for the second year. Three sprayers of parathion 0.12% D.D.T. 0.25% first spray at the time of formation of flowering bud and another 2 sprays at the

ne of fruit setting at an interval of 15 to 20 days have given a good control the insect.

Multiplication and Distribution :

Under the Seed Multiplication and distribution scheme suitable varieties improved seeds were procured and distributed.

About 43,000 Kgs. of early paddy (Dullar & Ch. 988) collected during 67-68 were distributed in the beginning of the year under report. About 500 Kgs. of early paddy seeds were collected from the registered growers for distribution during Kharif 1969-70. Out of this quantity, about 46,500 kg. were distributed in the later part of the year for growing during kharif 69-70. 30,050 Kgs. of improved potato seeds procured from outside during the year were also distributed to the growers.

Under high yielding varieties programme about 45,000 kgs. of IR-8 paddy were procured from outside and out of this quantity about 30,000 kgs. only could be distributed due to late arrival of the seeds. About 22,250 kgs. IR-8 seeds were collected from seed Multiplication farms for distribution during kharif 1970-71. 1,040 kgs. of Mexican wheat seeds were also procured locally and 1400 kgs. of safed Lerma-wheat seeds were also procured from outside the Territory. Due to the late arrival of the seeds from outside, only 10,000 kgs. could be distributed during the Rabi season of the year under report.

Under the special vegetable growing and applied Nutrition Programme, about 242 kgs. of different winter and summer vegetable seeds were procured from outside the territory and about 148 kgs. of the same were distributed during the same year.

The allotment under the scheme during the year was Rs. 67,300/- under grant and Rs. 2,27,300/- under capital outlay. The expenditure was Rs. 70,528 under grant and Rs. 1,40,145 under Capital Outlay totalling to Rs. 2,10,673/-.

Agricultural Information Unit :

The Agricultural Information Unit which is the mouth piece of the Department especially to propagate the modern scientific agricultural knowledge and techniques among the farmers started with the normal existing staff of the department. During the year under report, purchase of some materials and equipments like vehicle, film projector with accessories, about a dozen 6" mm. films on different subjects of agriculture and some office furnitures were purchased. Publications of some pamphlets like—IR-8 paddy, Jachung, Native—1 High Yielding Varieties of wheat, compost making, etc. in Manipuri with particular reference to agro-climatic condition of Manipuri were made. In the Plan Exhibition organised during January, 1969 by the Publicity Department, this department was awarded the 1st prize for the best exhibition stall.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The Secretary to the Government of Manipur in the Development Department was the Head of Department during the year under report and the Principal Officer, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, the Head of Office.

Veterinary Aid :

8 Veterinary Hospitals, 15 Veterinary Dispensaries, 22 upgraded Veterinary Dispensaries and 34 Weekly Veterinary Dispensaries already opened during the previous years were running in good progress all over the territory. For want of qualified Veterinary Doctors, most of the dispensaries were under the charge of senior Field Assistants. There was one Touring Unit at Imphal under the supervision of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and its duties were to run some of the weekly Veterinary Dispensaries in Imphal and epidemic control work at those places where the facilities of the Veterinary aids were not readily available. The office of this unit was attached to the Imphal Veterinary Hospital Sanjenthong. There were 2 Veterinary check posts—one at Mao and the other at Jiribam at the interstate borders of Nagaland and Assam respectively for control of the spread of contagious diseases among the outgoing and incoming animals. The Government has proposed to open another check post at Moreh near Burma Border.

The progress of the work performed by the above mentioned Hospitals Dispensaries during the period under report are shown below :

Veterinary aid by Hospitals/Dispensaries/Touring Dispensaries :

(1) No. of villages visited.	998
(2) No. of cases treated as Contagious diseases and Non-contagious.	55345
(3) Total cases supplied with medicines.	33590
(4) Total no. of Cattle inoculate.	11657
(5) Castration done.	4266
(6) No. of cases treated in the Hospitals & Dispensaries.	
(1) Out door patients.	144320
(b) Indoor patients.	180
(7). Laboratory findings.	337
(8) No. of operations performed.	Major 215
	Minor 1285
(9) No. of dead animals.	
Surra	
Rabis	21
F & F diseases	157
Black quarter	15
Anthrax	25

Veterinary Assistant Surgeons attached to Veterinary Hospitals at Jiribam, Sawombung and Mayang Imphal were performing the work of Extension Officer (A.H.) in addition to their hospital duties.

Cattle Development Scheme :

There were two key village blocks—one at Imphal and the other at Thoubal with 13 sub-centres and 8 sub-centres respectively under them. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was in-charge of each Key Village Block, and each Sub-Centre was under the charge of one Field Assistant. 3 Key

Village Sub-Centres were opened during the year under report under the Block programme at Jiribam, Imphal West I and Imphal West II.

Achievement under the Scheme is shown below :—

1. Insemination performed	2591
2. Castration performed	530
3. Collection of Semen	204 times.
4. No. of cows milk recorded	2016
5. Average milk yield	3 lb. to 6 lb.
6. Follow-up cases attended	1415
7. Results	1031
8. Artificial Insemination born calves	1031

Feeds & Fodder Scheme :

There were two Feeds and Fodder Development Centres, one at Lam-helpat and the other at Nongpok Sek nai which were opened during the first part of the Second five year plan period. The farm at Nongpok Sekmai could not run due to the non-availability of suitable land. Another farm at Tarungpokpi Lamjao was opened during the later part of the second five Year Plan period. Each farm was under the charge of a Farm Manager. Three Fodder Demonstration Centres were also attached to the Main Artificial Insemination Centres at Imphal, Thoubal and Kakching Veterinary Hospital. The nutritious Fodder, such as Guinea, Napier, Para, Berseem etc. were grown. The main object of this scheme was to popularise the plantation and feeding of nutritious fodder in the villages. The progress of this scheme is given below.

1. Green Fodder supplied	6075 Kg.
2. Roots/cuttings supplied	500 each of guinea, Napier, para root slips.

Cross Breeding Scheme :

Five Cross Breeding Sub-centres at New Churachandpur, Torbung, Anglatongbi, Kangpokpi and Ukhrul already opened in the previous years continued. Formerly, the semen of the jersey (exotic breed) were being supplied from Gauhati Bull Depot. From the middle part of the year under report, the Cross Breeding Centre at Imphal has been supplying the semen. The object of this scheme was to up-grade the local cattle particularly in the hill areas.

Physical achievements of the Scheme during the period under report are shown below :—

1. Insemination performed.	44
2. Castration	84
3. Follow up case attended	35
4. Results	15
5. No. of cows recorded for milk	640
6. Average milk yield	2-3 lbs.
7. No. of calves born of the technique	14

Poultry Development Scheme :

There was one Central Poultry Farm, at Mantripukhri, Imphal with 12 Sub-Centres. The products of Central Poultry Farm is to cater to the need of Sub-Centres where the modern method of poultry keeping was being demonstrated in the surrounding villages. Besides, the Central Farm was also supplying the number of birds required for applied nutrition programme and at the same time, table/hatching eggs to the interested public.

The existing Central Poultry Farm at Mantripukhri will be converted into Poultry-Cum-Marketing Centre during the 4th Five Year Plan and as such necessary arrangement has been made to raise foundation stock as well as expansion of the scheme in respect of suitable number of poultry sheds and buildings etc. so that it will meet the full requirement of laying stock, feed supply and marketing of the products of all the Block Agencies under Applied Nutrition Programme.

The progress achieved during the period is shown below :—

	—Cock	61
1. Foundation Stock	—Hen	227
2. No. of eggs produced		8082
3. -do- charged for hatching		5002
4. -do- sold for table		2796 including 607 for hatching sold and 343 for Artificial Insemination.
5. No. of chicken produced		2360
6. Percentage of success		Average 62.22 %
7. No. of bird sold to public and Block (A.N.P.)		62
8. No. of hatching eggs sold to public and Blocks		607
9. No. of inoculation used.		1000 Pox Vaccinated and 500 R. D. Vaccination.

Piggery Development Scheme :

There was one Central Piggery Farm at Torbung and 5 Extension Centre at Tamenglong, Jiribam, Tadubi, Ukhrul and Tengnoupal where exotic breed of white Yorkshire Pigs were reared. The scheme was taken up with a view to instill the villagers with the idea of rearing exotic breed of pigs for upgrading the local breeds. Further, the distribution and sale of the pigs to the interested villagers under this programme was conducted through the Development Blocks.

1 (one) male and 3 (three) female pigglings were sold to the T.D. Block Nungba at the cost of Rs. 930/- only during November, 1968.

The achievements made during the period are given below :

Foundation stock	At the beginning	Addition by purchase/transfer, birth etc. during the year.
1. Boar	8	—
2. Sow	13	—
3. Young	8	—
4. Gilt	17	—
5. Male piglet	6	36
6. Female piglet	4	38

Sheep Development Scheme :

There were two sheep rearing farms at New Churachandpur and Ukhrul opened during the last part of 2nd Five-year plan period. The 'Patnai' breed brought from Patna, Bihar was first tried on experimental basis. But this breed could not acclimatise well in Manipur. However experts on sheep husbandry, Ministry of Food and Agriculture New Delhi had been referred to examine and suggest another improved type suitable for Manipur.

Eradication of Rinderpest :

This was a country-wide programme for Eradication of Rinderpest, a deadly contagious disease of cloven footed animals, through mass vaccination against Rinderpest. Actual field work of mass vaccination was started from the month of April '64 (64-65) although the scheme itself was opened during the 1st quarter of the 1st year of the 3rd Plan. There were two vaccinating parties, each consisting of six Field assistants under one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. One Vaccination Centre was also opened at Imphal Veterinary Hospital in order to vaccinate the cattle and buffaloes moving outside the Territory, as there were no proper facilities for storage of the delicate vaccines at Mao-Check-Post. After covering all the valley blocks the follow-up programme was in progress. During the year under report 10,490 heads of cattle including buffaloes were vaccinated.

Horse Breeding Scheme :

The Horse Breeding Centre opened at Imphal continued functioning with good progress with one stallion of kathiawari breed. With the taking of this scheme, its issues were seen in and around Imphal. During the year under report, 13 natural services were given to the local female ponies.

Veterinary Education and Research :

17 students were undergoing training in Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry at different Veterinary Colleges as Government nominee and they completed the training. Two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons have completed two months piggery training at Haringhata Farm, West Bengal, and another one and half months' training in manufacturing of H.S. Adjuvant vaccine at I.V.R.I. Izatnagar respectively on deputation. Two Field Assistants one from Imphal West II and the other from Jiribam Block had been given training on artificial insemination technique at Imphal Artificial Insemination Centre.

Mass Castration of Scrub Bull :

The bulls of this Territory are purely indigenous and nondescript. As such, reproduction from such inferior type of series is not good. Mass castration of the scrub bulls is taken up under this scheme. It is a co-ordinated programme of key village scheme. Necessary equipments and medicines had been purchased and actual work will start as soon as the necessary staff is appointed.

TAXATION DEPARTMENT

The Taxation Department remained under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Taxes, Manipur, who was the Head of Department during the year under report. Shri S.C. Vaish, Deputy Commissioner held the charge of the Commissioner of Taxes during the year under report.

Shri A. Monir Ahmed continued to be Head of the Office as Taxation Officer throughout the year under report. He was the assessing authority and administered the following Acts and Rules :—

Sales Tax :

The General Sales Tax continued to be levied in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur under the Ministry of States' Notification No. S.R.O. 1038 dated 3-7-51 and the Manipur Sales Tax Rules, 1952 made thereunder.

The number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 1089 and the number of dealers registered during the period was 189. The number of existing dealers was 1275 at the end of the year after cancellation of 3 dealers.

The appeal and revision cases from the orders of the Taxation Officer were continued to be heard by the Commissioner of Taxes as prescribed authority. The following statement shows the number of appeals and revisions filed, disposed off and pending at the end of the year under report.

Pending at the commencement of the year	Added in the year	Total	Number disposed of	Pending at the end of the year.
Nil	12	12	11	1

Sales Tax on Motor Spirit and Lubricants :

Sales tax on motor spirit and lubricants continued to be levied under the Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder.

Central Sales Tax :

Central Sales Tax continued to be collected under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder. The number of dealers registered during the year was 62 and the number of the existing dealers at the end of the year was 623.

Entertainment Tax :

The Amusement and Betting Tax continued to be levied and collected in Manipur under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, 1939 (Assam Act of 1939) as extended to Manipur and the rules made thereunder.

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

The Finance Secretary was the Head of the Department and Administrative Secretary. The Statistical Officer was the Head of Office. He was assisted by seven Deputy Statistical Officers.

Two publications entitled (i) "Manipur at-a-glance, 1966-67" and (ii) "Census of Manipur Government Employees as on 31-3-64" were brought out during the year under report. Three publications namely (i) Statistical Abstract of Manipur, 1967-68 (ii) Fact book on Manpower in Manipur, 1967 and (iii) Institutional Training Facilities in Manipur 1966-67 were under print. Collection of data for the "Census of Manipur Government Employees" for the year ending 31st March, 1968 was also in progress.

Compilation and verification of statistical work relating to Community Development Blocks and Tribal Welfare Programmes were done in this Department. Quarterly meetings of the Progress Assistants of the Blocks were also held regularly.

Preparation of estimates of State Income from the commodity producing sectors for the years 1960-61 to 1967-68 was completed and preparation of Estimates of State Income of Manipur for those years was in progress. Out of 17 sectors, 11 sectors were completed and 6 sectors were in progress.

The following ad-hoc studies/surveys were conducted particularly for the purpose of estimation of State Income of Manipur during the year under report :—

- (i) Sample survey on distributive trade (Commercial establishments) in Manipur.
- (ii) Sample survey on private educational service in Manipur regarding estimation of earnings of persons engaged therein.
- (iii) Type study on consumers co-operative societies in Manipur.
- (iv) Crop estimation surveys on (a) potato, (b) Pea, (c) Mustard and (d) Sugar-cane.
- (v) Survey to assess the Socio-economic conditions of the Manipur Government Employees.

Two plan Schemes viz. (i) Improvement and Reorganisation of the Department of Statistics and (ii) Evaluation Organisation were in progress and action has been taken up for implementation of another five schemes, viz. (i) training Unit, (ii) Strengthening/creation of Unit of Resources for Planning (iii) Preparation of Municipal Year Book and District Statistical Hand Book (iv) Machine Tabulation Unit and (v) Survey of Distributive Trade.

The field work relating to the "Study of Youth Clubs" was in progress. Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices reports were also brought out regularly.

The work of annual survey of Industries was taken up in all the registered factories of Manipur and the field work for the survey, 1967 was almost completed.

The field work of 22nd Round of the National Sample Survey programme has been completed and that of 23rd Round was in progress.

Hand Tabulation of the schedules relating to the following surveys has been completed during the year under report :—

- (i) 'Wholesale and primary consumers' Co-operative societies.
- (ii) Earnings of persons engaged in unorganised Industries.
- (iii) Wholesale and retail trade.
- (iv) Land utilisation survey and crop cutting experiments of 22nd Round, National Sample Survey.

Hand Tabulation of schedules relating to the following surveys was in progress :—

- (i) Land utilisation survey and crop cutting experiments of 23rd Round, National Sample Survey.
- (ii) Preparation of a report regarding consumer expenditure, income, indebtedness, births and deaths, urban labour force etc. on the basis of data collected in the 18th Round, National Sample Survey.

The total expenditure for both Plan and Non-Plan scheme during the year ending the 31st March, 1969 was Rs. 4.55 lakhs as against Rs. 4.19 lakhs during 1967-68.

STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The Motor Vehicles Department continued to function as in the previous years. The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur was the Head of Department and the Additional District Magistrate was the Secretary, State Transport Authority. The Deputy Superintendent of Police (MV) was the Assistant Secretary, State Transport Authority.

The following are the important achievements of the Motor Vehicles Department during the year, 1968-69 :—

401 vehicles were registered as against 350 vehicles in the last year. This increased the number of registered vehicles to 5025.610 duplicates of Registration Certificates, and 5211 taxed tokens were issued and 410 vehicles were permitted transfer of ownership.

638 new Driving Licences were issued. This increased the number of Driving licence to 7579.993 duplicate driving licences and 1423 Learner licences were issued. 1021 drivers were authorised to drive Heavy Motor Vehicles and 1021 driving licences were renewed.

580 Public Carrier Vehicles and 175 Private Carrier Vehicles were running on regular permits as against 532 and 163 respectively of the previous year. 3006 Special permits and 510 Temporary Public Carrier permits were issued.

Stage Carriage Service was running on 53 different routes with 201 vehicles. The total number of mileage covered by them was 2050.

The total amount of revenue realised in the shape of taxes and permit fees was 6.60 lakhs of rupees.

4010 vehicles were detected for violating the provision of the M.V. Act and the Rules made thereunder.

JAIL

The Deputy Commissioner held the charge of the Inspector General of Prisons. He was the Head of Department and the Superintendent, Imphal Jail was the Head of Office during year under report.

There were two jails in Manipur—one district jail at Imphal and the other at Jiribam as sub-divisional sub-jail. According to the average jail population, the district jail, Imphal was classified as Class II jail under rule 2 of the Assam Jail Manual volume 1 as extended to Manipur. There was no classification for the sub-jail. Establishment of more sub-jails in Manipur was considered necessary. A sub-jail similar to that of the Jiribam sub-jail was, therefore, proposed to be constructed at Churachandpur sub-division. The completion of the construction is expected within 2 years.

Administrative Set-up of the Imphal Jail and Sub-Jail, Jiribam :

Shri S.C. Vaish, Deputy Commissioner of Manipur and Shri M. Naba-kumar Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner (up to 20.12.1968) and Shri B. Ahmed S.D.M./IE (from 21.12.1968 to 31.10.69) were holding the offices of the Inspector General of Prisons, Manipur and the Superintendent, Imphal Jail respectively during the year under report. Shri S. Tombi Singh, Sub-Divisional Officer of Jiribam was holding the office of the Superintendent, Jiribam sub-Jail during the said period. All of them were part-time officers.

Staff Strength of the Imphal District Jail.

Jailor	1
Assistant Jailor	3
Chief Head Warder	1
Head Warder	5
Head Warder (Weaving Instructor and Carpentry Instructor)	2
Teacher	1
L.D.C.	1
Warder	33
Female warder	3
Total	50

Staff Strength of the Sub-Jail, Jiribam :

Assistant Jailor	1
Head Warder	2
Warder	8
Female warder	1
Total	12

The number of prisoners and detenus admitted to Imphal Jail and Jiribam sub-jail during the year under report is furnished below :—

Imphal Jail :

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Undertrial Prisoners	2630	56	2686
(2) Convicts	289	25	314
(3) Civil	1	Nil	1
(4) Lunatic	36	8	44
(5) Detenue under P.D. Act.	19	Nil	19
(6) Detenue under Defence of India Rules.	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sub-Jail, Jiribam :

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Undertrial Prisoners	225	Nil	255
(2) Convict prisoners	5	Nil	5
(3) Lunatics	2	Nil	2

The number of prisoners capable of manufacturing cloths, furniture, bamboo and cane products of various designs and of good quality during the period under report is shown below :—

(1) Bobbing	20 Prisoners
(2) Warping	8 "
(3) Weaving	20 "
(4) Tailoring	4 "
(5) Carpentry	3 "
(6) Bamboo and cane works	5 "

Total 60 Prisoners.

One M.E. School and one Hindi School upto the standard of "Parichoy" of the Rastrabhasha Prachar Samity, Wardha were running inside the jail to impart education to the prisoners.

The number of prisoner students on the roll of the schools is furnished below :—

1. Number of prisoners under 18 years of age on the roll	5
2. Between 18 and 30 years of age.	3
3. Above 30 years of age.	2

Hindi School :

1. Prathamik	2
2. Prarambhik	1
3. Pravesb)	4
4. Parichoy	Nil

The library and the Canteen for the prisoners as well as the jail staff continued functioning inside the jail compound. Games and sports facilities were provided for the prisoners, There were occasional "Jatrawali" performances inside the jail and also cinema shows for recreation of the prisoners. The prisoners were given wages according to their labour and outpost.

The revenue and expenditure of the Jail Department during the year, 1968-69 were Rs. 3,010/- and Rs. 4,01,230.97 p. respectively.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Shri R.K. Bijoychandra Singh, Chief Forest Officer, Manipur continued to hold the charge and function as the Head of Department of the Forest Department, Manipur during the year under report. Shri B. Surendrakumar Sharma, Forest Officer and Shri Sh. Tomchou Singh, Forest Officer also continued to hold the charge of the offices of the Eastern Forest Division, Imphal and Western Forest Division, Jiribam respectively. Another 5 (five) Forest Officers Sharvashri N. Kunja Singh, Th. Nganthoi Singh, Th. Priyobor Singh, K. Vaiphei and Kh. Joychandra Singh assisted the Chief Forest Officer and the Divisional Forest Officers in the discharge of their duties. Shri J. Gangte continued to hold the charge of A.S.O. (Forest) during the year under report.

The approximate area under the management of the Forest Department, Manipur was 8,392 Sq. Km. inclusive of 1,334 Sq. Km. of reserved Forest.

The actual Revenue and Expenditure figures for the year, 1968-69 are given below :—

(1) Revenue	Rs. 4,59,000.00	
(2) Expenditure (i) Plan	—Rs. 4,16,000.00	Rs. 7,81,000.00
(ii) Non-Plan	—Rs. 3,65,000.00	

179 offence cases were reported by the Rangers and Beat Officers in charge of different Forest Ranges and Beat Offices for violation of rules and regulations relating to the management of forest during the year under report. Of these 36 offences were compounded by Departmental officers. The remaining 143 offences were submitted to jurisdictional Magistrates for trial, of which 95 cases were disposed of.

A review of the progress of Forest Development activities under different schemes of the Department during the year under reference is given below :—

(1) Plantation and regeneration :—Plantation of Pine and Teak covering an area of 76.95 hectares (190 acres) of land and maintenance of 141.75 Hect. (350 acres) of old plantation were completed during the period under report.

(ii) Working Plan :—Field operations for compilation of working Plan over an area of 86.32 Sq. Km. (33.2 Sq. miles) were completed during the period under report.

(iii) Consolidation :—17.4 sq. km. (6.80 sq. miles) of reserved and protected forests were demarcated and surveyed during this year.

(iv) Communication :—Construction of 8 Km. of forest road and maintenance of 21 Km. were taken up during the period.

(v) Forest Protection :—Cutting of 86 Km. of fire lines and fire tracing were taken up. 9 fire watchers were also engaged during the fire season.

(vi) Timber Treating Plant Scheme :—Under this scheme 61.0 Cu. metres (2186 c ft.) of wood numbering 250 poles were treated with ASCU preservative for supply to the P.W.D. Manipur and 1000 poles were extracted

from the forest. Besides, 1(one) tonne of ASCU was purchased during the year under report.

(viii) Improvement of Wild Life Sanctuary :—During the year under report, a Tower House was constructed at Pabotching within Keibul Lamjao, Sanctuary. The canal leading to the Watch Tower was also repaired.

TOWN PLANNING

Town Planning Cell started functioning with one Executive Engineer in January, 1965 under the administrative control of the Secretary (L.S.G.). The Secretary (L.S.G.) functioned as the Head of Department and the Executive Engineer as the Head of Office during the year under report.

Staff Strength :

There were one Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers (one Assistant Engineer joined in the middle of the year and the other in March, 1969), three Section Officers, three Draughtsman, one U.D.C., one L.D.C., one Driver, one Ferro-Printer and two peons in the Town Planning Department.

One Assistant Engineer from the P.W.D. was undertaking Post Graduate Study in Town Planning at Delhi since the middle of the year, 1968. By May, 1970 he may be expected to join this office after completion of his study.

The Budget estimate for Town Planning Department for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 60,700/- and the actual expenditure up to the end of March, 1969 was Rs. 55,762/-

Main Achievements :

The preparation of Interim Development Plan/Draft Master Plan for Greater Imphal and a report on the draft Master Plan were completed. Comprehensive development plans for some areas within Greater Imphal such as that of Lamphelpat, Khumanlampak etc. were completed in the light of the draft Master Plan.

Circulation Plans for Greater Imphal and Commercial area were also prepared based on the peak traffic Volume Survey conducted by this office. Some development plans for residential neighbourhoods and shopping centres were also prepared.

Preparation of the comprehensive development plan for Greater Imphal was in progress. Interim development plan for Jiribam town was also in progress.

During the last visit of the Union Deputy Minister and the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Town Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation in January, 1969 the draft Master Plan and other development Plans of Greater Imphal were shown to them and the salient features of the plan, were explained to them. During this stage, the Town Planner suggested some changes. The up-to-date stage of the draft Master Plan of Greater Imphal embodies the latest modifications/changes as resolved in the meetings with Ministers and Town Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

Regarding the Town Planning legislation, the Department prepared a draft of Manipur Town & Country Planning bill which was submitted to the Government for approval and enactment. A draft Zoning regulation for Greater Imphal was also prepared. It was yet to be discussed at the Government level.

Besides, this department participated in examining allotment of lands in Greater Imphal for public/private proposes, as to whether they are in conformity with the draft Master Plan. The office was also dealing with land allotment cases (examination of the proposed land keeping in view the future development) of other small towns and notified areas.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

Registrar, Co-Operative Societies, Manipur continued as the Head of Department of Co-Operative Societies during the year, 1968-69. The Registrar also functioned as (a) Registrar of Trade Unions, (b) Registrar of Societies and (c) Registrar General of Money Lenders. The Registrar was assisted by 4 Assistant Registrars who were placed in charge of each of the 4 Zones viz. (1) Industrial Zone, (2) West Zone ; (3) East Zone and (4) Tribal Zone.

<i>Name of Zone</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>
1. Industrial Zone	All Industrial Co-operative Societies in Manipur.
2. West Zone	All non-industrial Co-operative Societies in (a) Imphal West Sub-Division (b) Bishenpur Sub-Division.
3. East Zone	All non-industrial Co-operatives in Imphal East Sub-Division and Thoubal Sub-Division.
4. Tribal Zone	All Tribal Co-operative Societies in Tribal areas of Manipur including Jiribam.

At the Headquarters there was one Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies to function as Head of Office under the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. He was also entrusted to look after miscellaneous routine duties. Six Inspectors also rendered assistance to the Registrar as Functional Specialists as listed below :—

- (1) Farming Section ;
- (2) Consumers and Marketing Section ;
- (3) Liquidation, Labour Contract, Fishing and Transport Section ;
- (4) Credit and Banking Section ;
- (5) Statistics and Audit Section ;
- (6) Planning and Development and Arbitration Cases.

In the Office of Zonal Assistant Registrars, two Inspectors each were attached. Besides, a number of Inspectors/Auditors assisted them in the field work as Circle Inspectors.

One Audit Cell was constituted with seven Inspectors to audit accounts of Apex Co-operative Societies, societies involving government financial assistance in the Urban areas of Manipur and Societies having heavy transactions outside urban areas.

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute was run by this Department under one Principal assisted by three Inspectors, Co-operative Societies as Instructors.

The following staff were deputed to Co-operative Societies and other organisations :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. One Assistant Registrar,
Co-operative Societies. | Border Security Organisation. |
| 2. One Asstt. Registrar,
Co-operative Societies. | Manager of Manipur Wholesale
Co-operative Society Ltd. |
| 3. One Inspector | Executive Officer of Manipur State
Co-operative Bank Ltd |
| 4. One Inspector | Manager of Manipur Apex Co-
operative Marketing Society Ltd. |
| 5. One Inspector | Education Officer of Manipur State
Co-operative Union. |
| 6. One Inspector | Accountant of Imphal Urban Co-
operative Bank Ltd. |

General progress of Co-operative Movement :—

Despite the failures and shortcomings, the Co-operative Movement in Manipur has not been altogether barren of value results. The steady increase in the number of Co-operative Societies indicates the enthusiasm and zeal of the people to organise Societies for the betterment and uplift of their economic condition. There were different types of Co-operatives covering various important aspects of human activities. The agricultural credit societies served 82% of the total population covering 55% of the total number of villages in Manipur. In fact almost all the villages of valley area of this Territory had been covered by the village Co-operative Societies. The progress of the Co-operative Movement may be assessed from the following comparative figures :—

Table—I

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31.3.68	As on 31.3.69
1.	Number of Societies.	1,175	1,251
2.	Membership	85,456	90,473
3.	Paid up share capital	43,47,000	44,73,000
4.	Working Capital	1,53,61,000	1,54,94,000

The total number of Co-operative Societies at the end of March, 1969 is given below :—

Table—II

Sl.No.	Type of Societies	No. of Societies			No. of Mem- bers	Paid up share capital	Work- ing Capi- tal.
		Hill	Valley	Total			
1.	Agriculture credit						
	(a) Large Sized Coops	5	14	19	11,000	310	960
	(b) Small sized Coops.	183	180	363	37,000	536	3000
2.	Co-operative Farming.						
	(a) Joint	1	34	35	1,110	80	186
	(b) Collective	1	88	39	2,037	151	372
3.	Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies.	4	1	5	916	28	50
4.	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.						
	(a) Urban Banks.		3	3	1,096	235	306
	(b) Thrift and Credit.	5	40	45	2,587	58	151
5.	Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.		1	1	853	1,184	6,502
6.	Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society.		1	1	218	354	460
7.	Manipur State Co-operative Union.		1	1	149		
8.	Supervising Union	6	5	11	171		
9.	Labour Contract C.S.	48	56	103	5200	107	175
10.	Forest Labour Contract Co-operatives.	26		26	1380	32	82
11.	Transport Cooperatives	3	18	21	1078	176	432
12.	Miscellaneous :—						
	(a) Cattle Breeding	8	6	14	500	15	26
	(b) Poultry Farming	13	6	19	830	14	17
	(c) Consumers.	4	57	61	4271	213	537
	(d) Fishing	1	38	39	3530	206	253
	(e) Fruit and Vegetable	11	1	12	626	14	15
	(f) Others.	3	9	12	800	8	16
13.	Industrial Co-operatives.						
	(a) Weaving	22	110	132	6604	283	896
	(b) Hand Pounding	2	52	54			
	(c) Oil Crushing	3	49	52	8517	469	1058
	(d) Others	42	142	184			
				1,251	90,473	4,473	15,494

A sum of Rs. 4,81,300 was provided in the Budget for implementation of the Co-operative Development scheme during the year under report out of which a sum of Rs. 4,76,889.60 was spent.

Inspite of shortage of staff and other handicaps, audit of account of Co-operative Societies were progressing which would be seen from the following comparative figure :—

	During the year, 1967-68	During the year, 1968-69
(1) No. of Societies to be audited	1,130	1,196
(2) No. of Societies audited	472	700

Credit :—During the year under report, 40 village societies were selected for strengthening and revitalisation as viable economic units. The co-operative credit structure in Manipur is of two types. At the Apex level, there is a State Co-operative Bank and at the primary level there are Primary Credit Societies represented by village societies. Efforts were made to strengthen the co-operative credit societies to play their legitimate role in the implementation of production programme. The village Societies cover the largest sector of co-operative movement in Manipur. The main function of these societies is to supply short and medium terms loans and consumer goods to cultivators. There were 382 village societies as against 353 societies in the previous year. During the year under report, Rs. 23.19 lakhs was advanced to the cultivators as croploan.

Farming :—12 farming co-operative societies were organised. The total number of societies came to 74 as against 62 societies in the previous year. All efforts were made to strengthen these societies and to implement some of the important schemes like high yielding varieties programme, Agro-Industries programme etc. through some selected Co-operative Farming Societies. The objectives for which these societies were organised, are to be achieved in the near future. The main objects of these co-operative farming societies are to increase production, employment and income of small and submarginal agricultural labourers. In line with the Government policy of giving preference in allotting Government waste and surplus lands to the Co-operative Farming societies the Government was extending possible assistance including financial assistance to develop these societies.

Marketing :—Six Co-operative Marketing Societies including one Apex Society, continued to function. The main activities of these societies were confined to distribution of chemical fertilisers, consumers goods, etc. to the farmers.

Consumers :—The Co-operative Consumer Societies took an effective part in the distribution of daily necessities of consumer goods and to hold the price line in this Territory.

Other non-industrial Societies :—There were other types of societies such as labour contract, Thrift and Credit, Transport, Fishing, Cattle Breeding, Poultry Farming, Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Forest Labour Contract Co-operatives etc. These societies made steady progress.

Industrial Co-operative Societies :—Industries of Manipur particularly small scale and cottage industries can be developed co-operatively. It would appear from the figure given in Table II above that the number of Industrial co-operatives had increased from 418 in 1967-68 to 422 in the year under report. The comparatively slow progress during the year was due to the department's concentration on the revitalisation of weak societies

to be viable and potential viable societies. These Societies could not make headway due to, among other things, inadequacy of finance, severe competition with factory goods, illiteracy and conservative out-look of the workers etc. The Industrial Co-operatives were under the control of two Departments viz. the Co-operative Department and the Industries Department. Organisation, administrative control like audit, inspection, supervision etc. are under the control of the Co-operative Department. Financial and technical control of these societies are under the Industries Department. These Societies used to get financial assistance from the Industries Department in different ways i.e. share capital loan, working capital loan, managerial subsidy, equipment loan and subsidy etc.

Of all the cottage industries, the Handloom Industry is by far the most important industries in Manipur. Efforts were made to strengthen the working of these societies.

Training and Education:—Lack of power training facilities is one of handicaps to develop co-operative movement. The Manipur State Co-Operative union and the Manipur Co-operative Training Institute filled up the gap. The Manipur State Co-Operative Union continued to implement the non-Official co-operative training programme through its 4(four) preperatetic units. The Union also took up publicity and propaganda for development of co-operative movement in Manipur. The Manipur co-operative Training Institute run by the Department undertook the training of Secretaries/Managers of the Co-operative Institutions.

Working of some of the Important Co-operative Societies is given below:—

The Manipur Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd:—

The Manipur Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd. was registered in the year, 1961-62 and was brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1963-64.

At the beginning of the year under report the Society had 120 members with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 96,650.00. During the year 14 more Societies were admitted after scrutiny by the Board. The total paid-up share capital at the close of the year stood at Rs. 99,750.00. Besides, the society was enhanced the share participation of the rural and other societies by collecting Rs. 20.00 per month from each of them. The total amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,620.00.

The society's total sale proceed during the year was Rs. 11,80,000.00 as against Rs. 6,71,000.00 of the previous year. Sale of controlled commodities accounted for nearly two third of the total sale (Rs. 8,30,000.00 controlled commodities against Rs. 3,50,000.00 non-controlled). This was because the Society handled bulk quantities of wheat products and sugar during the scarcity period. However, in the later period of the year, business in non-controlled consumer articles improved and the society was able to add cotton textiles, ready made garments and more non-controlled consumer items to its already stocked items.

As in the previous year, the Society was able to maintain the price line during the period from April to August of the year under report, by undertaking distribution of atta at its retail counter and through the affiliated primary societies. In respect of other short supply commodities such

as baby food, milk food, cycle tyres and tubes etc. the Society was able to maintain rational distribution by releasing them on quota basis subject to stock position.

The Manipur State Co-operative Union :

The Manipur State Co-Operative Union organised in 1951 and registered in the year 1952-53 was running its 16th year of existence. Besides the general activities of the Union, the implementation of the Member Education Programme was carried out by the Manipur State Co-operative Union for the last 10 years.

The Union celebrated Co-operative Week and for the purpose a grant of Rs. 2,000/- was given by the State Government. The Apex Societies such as, Manipur State Wholesale Consumers Stores and the Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. contributed much to the observance of the Week. The organisation of public meetings on 'Consumers Day' and Women 'Day' at Imphal was made by the Manipur State Wholesale Consumers Store and the Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. respectively in consultation with the Union.

Meetings at mofussil and hill areas such as Moirang, Saprameina, Liwachangning and Wangjing were organised with full co-operation from the Co-operative Leaders and the Department of Co-operation. All the Development Blocks also observed the Week at the request of the Manipur State Co-operative Union.

The Manipur State Co-operative Union took part actively in the Annual Exhibition (Plan Exhibition) 1969 held at Imphal which was organised by the State Government.

The First meeting of the Co-operative Study Forum was inaugurated in the Exhibition Hall by Shri N. Tombi Singh, Education Minister in the month of January '69. Veteran non-official Co-operators like Shri S. Angou Singh, Ex-Development Minister and Shri Ng. Tompok Singh, Ex-M.P. and Ex-General Secretary of the Manipur State Co-operative Union took part in the Study Forum.

The Manipur State Co-operative Union published its monthly Journal 'MANIPUR COOPERATIVE' regularly, during the year under report :—

Training of Instructors and Education Officers :

In the month of September, 1968, the National Co-operative Union of India organised a Special Training Course for Education Officers of all States. The Co-operative Education Officer of the Manipur State Co-operative Union joined the training course which was of 15 days duration.

A vacant post of one Instructor was filled up in the beginning of the month of June, 1968 and he was attached to one Senior Instructor for one month before he took up his work. Another Instructor who was appointed in the last week of the month of March '68 was also given job training for one month in the beginning of the year under report.

The number of classes held and the number of persons trained during the year 1968-69 is given below on Block-wise basis :—

Sl. No.	Unit No.	Managing Committee Members		Secretaries & Class		Name of the Block
		No. of Class	Persons trained	No. of Class	Persons trained	
1.	Unit No. I	14	344	1	18	Imphal West I. Sadar Hills.
2.	Unit No. II	11	231	1	23	Imphal East. Thanlon.
3.	Unit No. III	13	310			Imphal West II. Tamenglong
4.	Unit No. IV	13	292	1	30	Thoubal. Phungyar.
		7	148			
		83	1656	3	71	

The State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,004.00 and Rs. 1,000.00 as grant for the General Section and Publication of Journal respectively and a sum of Rs. 67,326.00 also was given as grant for the implementation of the Member Education Programme.

The Manipur Apex Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative Society Ltd:

The Manipur Apex Labour Contract and Construction Co-operative Society Ltd. registered in the year 1967-68 completed its 1 year of existence. Its main object is to uplift the weaker sections of the community by providing contract works from the work awarding agencies.

All the primary Labour Contract and Construction Co-operatives and primary Forest Labour Contract Co-operatives which undertook only construction works could become the members of the Society directly. As on the date, the total number of members was 20 only.

During the year under report, one special General Meeting for electing a new Board of Directors was held.

Altogether 9 meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year. The Society's affairs was managed by the Board of Directors which consisted of 10(ten) members as detailed below :—

1. 6 representatives (including one from the Tribal Societies) of the primary society.
2. 1 (one) representative of the Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.
3. Principal Engineer, P.W.D. Manipur.
4. Development Commissioner, Government of Manipur.
5. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur or his nominee.

The elected General Secretary was a full time office bearer and controlled the office directly. In the case of execution of contract works, a Sub-Committee consisting of 5 members looked after it.

During the year under report, this Society executed two works, viz A/R to S.D.O.'s Office Residence and Staff Quarter at Bishenpur of an estimate of Rs. 7,854/- and improvement to approach road, filling of Pukhri and addition and alternation to buildings in Civil Court Compound at Imphal of an estimate of Rs. 12,608/-. The work "A/R to S.D.O.'s Office Residence and Staff Quarter at Bishenpur" was allotted to Utlou Labour Contract Co-operative Society Ltd. and a sum of Rs. 170.52 (4% of the final bill) was collected by the Apex Society as contribution from the same Society. And the work "Improvement to approach Road, filling of Pukhri and addition and alternation to buildings in Civil Court Compound at Imphal" was allotted to the Thounaojam Leikai Labour Contract Co-operative Society Ltd. Final bill of the later was yet to be released.

The Society collected Rs. 4,395/- towards its Share Capital from 20 members. During the year under report, the Society received a sum of Rs. 3,145.00 as managerial subsidy grant from the Government of Manipur and the same was properly utilised.

The General Secretary was assisted by a Manager Deputed from the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur, one Lower Division Assistant and one Grade IV Employee.

The Imphal Tyre Retreading & Vulcanizing Workers Co-operative Society Ltd :

The Imphal Tyre Retreading & Vulcanizing Workers Co-operative Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1961-62 under Registration No. 22 of 1961-62.

The Society undoubtedly made a steady progress and was able to tide over many of the handicaps. The year under report showed an expansion of its activities as evident from the increased volume of transaction. In order to show a clear picture, a comparative figure for the last four years is given below :—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Membership	30	28	28	27
2. Share Capital	2,230.00	20,800.00	19,800.00	19,300.00
3. Volume of Transaction	1,07,997.38	1,30,190.48	1,81,433.80	2,00,006.35
4. Net profit/loss	3,640.77	3,030.13	1,168.97	5,326.43
5. Working capital	60,863.34	74,203.14	82,939.18	78,846.58

The Society has a small beginning with a modest capital, it worked under various limitations, such as absence of workshop, non-availability of power (electric), poor capital etc. Due to lack of capital, adequate raw materials could not be stocked. In spite of all these handicaps, the society managed to survive.

Gradually the condition improved, assistance in the shape of finance came and customers extended their full co-operation. And a large volume of works both from the general public and the Government were being received by the society. The society also received works from Assam and Nagaland increasingly.

The Society installed machineries, tools and implements worth Rs. 52,000.00 (Rupees fifty two thousand). In other words, the society got all the important machineries.

The Industries Department, Manipur gave a loan of Rs. 28,900/- (Rupees twenty eight thousand nine hundred) only and the Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd. also in its turn afforded every possible help to the Society. The Government granted Rs. 5,880.00 as staff subsidy in the year 1966-67, Rs. 1,500.00 in the year 1967-68 and Rs. 3,792.00 in the year 1969-70.

The Society has no doubt done very good work and has also helped greatly in reducing rates generally charged by other firms. The Society has also started producing some rubber goods which have local demands and taken measures to enable the society to run satisfactorily.

The Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

The Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. Imphal, established at the instance of the All India Handloom Board as an Apex Body of all the registered Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies of Manipur was registered on 7.2.55 with a membership of 22 societies and 6 individual weavers with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,560/- only.

The objects of the society are to develop the handloom industry of Manipur on commercial lines on co-operative basis by bringing in all the weavers of Manipur under the co-operative fold, to find out wider market for all the handloom fabrics produced by the weavers co-operative and to assure proper wages to the weavers by providing raw materials and necessary appliances at cheaper rate and adequate quantity.

The whole business of the society may be divided into the following sections—viz. Handloom Section, Yarn Section, Handicraft Section, Appliance Section and the Dyeing Section.

Membership and paid-up share capital :—During the year under report the number of member societies on the roll increased from 112 to 115 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 1,00,410.00 to Rs. 1,03,300.00 including the share contribution of Rs. 50,000.00 by the Government of Manipur.

Working Capital :—The break-up of the working capital for the year under report is given below :—

1. Paid-up share capital	Rs. 1,03,300.00
2. Government loan	Rs. 1,26,159.96
3. Deposit	Rs. 32,212.63
4. Reserves and other funds	Rs. 35,489.27
5. Bank loan and overdraft	Rs. 18,574.79
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3,16,096.65

Purchase :—Purchase made by the society during the year 1968-69 is given below :—

1. Cloths	Rs. 2,03,435.13
2. Yarns	Rs. 46,985.12
3. Handicraft	Rs. 8,025.81
4. Handloom appliances	Rs. 4,121.98
5. Dyes and chemicals	Rs. 4,225.30
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,66,793.34

Sales :—Sales in and outside Manipur during the year under report are as follows :—

1. Cloths	Rs. 2,08,722.11
2. Yarn	Rs. 71,864.51
3. Handicraft	Rs. 8,308.30}
4. Handloom appliances	Rs. 2,890.00}
5. Dye-House receipts	Rs. 15,387.96
	<hr/>
	Rs. 13,07,172.88

Thrift Deposit :—The thrift deposit collected from the member societies during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,763.17. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1,800.00 was transferred to the paid-up share capital.

The society participated in the Plan Exhibition held at Imphal from the 16th January to 31st January, 1969 and the Society won the 1st prize among the private exhibitors.

For the improvement of the business of the Society, a Production Plan was prepared with the help of departments concerned which will enable to meet the outside orders fully and timely. As the Plan will be implemented with selected looms under the Primary Societies it will enable to bring better co-ordination between Apex Society and its affiliated primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The State Society applied for a working capital loan of Rs. 1,00,00.00 through proper authority for the implementation of the said scheme.

The Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

A brief report on the working of the Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd. for the year under report with comparative figures for the last three years is given below :—

	1966	1966-67	1968
	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
1. No. of members	769	816	853
2. Paid-up share Capital.	9.25	10.18	11.84
3. Reserve Fund.	1.32	2.32	3.09
4. Deposits	28.40	24.10	30.39
5. Borrowing from Reserve Bank of India.	5.00	10.00	20.00
6. Loans and advances	23.19	32.75	44.44
7. Total working capital	43.97	45.60	65.02

The Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd.

The Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. continued to function with 218 members. Its working capital was Rs. 4.60 lakhs only. The main activities of this society during the year under report were confined to the distribution of chemical fertilizers for the Union Territory of Manipur. The total turn-over of the Society's business was Rs. 21.40 lakhs as against Rs. 18.10 lakhs in the previous year. The net profit of the Society was Rs. 35,227.68 paise as against Rs. 14,410.54 in the previous year. The society appointed 40 sub-agents which were its member societies for sale and distribution of fertilizers. Through these sub-agents the Apex Society supplied fertilizers to the agriculturists throughout this territory.

The Apex Society sold fertilizers of Rs. 7.62 lakhs. The society has fixed Assets in the shape of land, building etc. for a value worth Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

The Imphal Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The year under report is the second year of its working. The membership strength has increased from 904 to 1000 and the paid up capital from Rs. 1,99,500/- to Rs. 2,38,950/-. The working capital at the end of the year under report was Rs. 8,09,728/- of which the total deposit from members and non-members stood at Rs. 2,53,783/-. The total loan amount issued during the year was Rs. 3,23,924/- to 299 members. The loans issued were strictly on good security and for good purposes as embodied in its bye-laws. The annual volume of bill collection business also increased from Rs. 1,17,171/- to Rs. 2,56,511/-. The staff strength also increased from 9 to 13.

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute :

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute was under the control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Manipur. The Principal, Manipur Co-operative Training Institute, Imphal functioned as Head of the Institute. Two sessions of training completed during the year under report.

The duration of the course since the 19th Session was of 30 weeks in accordance with the syllabus revised by the National Co-operative Union of India.

In the practical study tour, trainees were divided into separate groups. Programmes were chalked out before hand and each group was entrusted with various jobs to be performed during the field studies. The trainees of each group were actually participating in the working and day-to-day transactions of the societies which were under the direct control and supervision of the Instructors.

The trainees were attached to the field staff-Inspectors and Auditors for audit, inspection, supervision and allied work. At about the end of field studies all the trainees along with teaching staff jointly visited two developments Blocks and studied the activities and progress of the Blocks with the assistance of the B.D.O.

Over and above the practical study tour, there was field placement tour for a period of 4 weeks. In this tour each group visited some selected societies and studied the actual working, management, constitution and financial position of the societies.

The important development during the year under report is the introduction of revised syllabus by the National Co-operative Union of India. The course constituted of 30 weeks' duration. The minimum qualification required for this training was Matriculate.

Social work was performed by the trainees in the campus of the Institute during holiday etc. Independence day celebration and other similar celebrations were also observed by the trainees along with official staff of the Institute during the year under report.

Tribal Co-operatives in the hill areas :

17 Co-operative Societies were registered by the tribal people during the year, 1968-69. The total number of the Tribal Co-operative Societies

at the close of the year under report stood at 404. Out of this 194 were agricultural Co-operative Societies.

The Agricultural credit societies were concerned mainly with the dispensation of productive agricultural loan, supply of agricultural requisites and consumption needs of the members. The amount of agricultural credit advanced by the societies was Rs. 2.76 lakhs and the societies could supply chemical fertilizer worth of Rs. 27,000/-.

The paid-up share capital of the Hengbung Service Co-operative Society Ltd. was Rs. 8,000/- including Government share of Rs. 5,000/-. The society could earn a net profit of Rs. 303.61. The society had its own godown.

The Sawombung Kabui Co-operative Joint Farming Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1964-65. The members of the society were 21. The total paid up share capital was Rs. 3,050/- including Government share of Rs. 2,000/-. The society took up the seed multiplication programme. The society could earn a net profit of Rs. 3,340.73. The society had its own godown.

The phaibung Labour Contract (in Mao-Maram T.D. Block) Co-operative Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1966-67. The total membership at the time of registration was one hundred. The paid-up share including Government contribution was Rs. 4,000/-. This society earned net profit of Rs. 1,380.70 only.

The Churachandpur Primary Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. was registered in the year 1960-61. The membership at the time of registration was 196. This Marketing Society took up processing work by installing one Rice Mill Plant. This society earned net profit of Rs. 2,803.87.

CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The Deputy Commissioner functioned as the Director of Civil Supplies and Head of Department and the Civil Supplies Officer as Head of Office during the year under report.

During the early part of the year, there was scarcity of rice in the hill areas as well as in the valley sub-divisions. From the month of June, 1968 modified rationing was introduced both in valley sub-divisions and greater Imphal. Foodgrains were distributed @1 kg. of paddy and 1 kg. of atta per head per week in greater Imphal and 1 kg. of rice or 1½ kg. of paddy and 1 kg. of atta per head per month in respect of valley sub-divisions at government subsidised rate. In greater Imphal rations were issued against ration cards issued by the directorate of civil supplies, Manipur. *In greater Imphal alone 751,390 M.T. of paddy, 7,477 M.T. of wheat and 740,972 M.T. of atta were distributed against 23,195 ration cards. The total population covered by this was 1,61,114.*

The distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops continued till October, 1968. Ration shops were opened at the following places during the year under review :—

1. Greater Imphal

60 Shops

2. Imphal East Sub-Division	51 Shops
3. Imphal West	56 "
4. Thoubal	60 "
5. Bishenpur	36 "
6. Ukhrul	16 "
7. Churachandpur	16 "
8. Tamenglong	17 "
9. Mao-Sadar	15 "
10. Jiribam	16 "

293 Shops.

The quantities of foodgrains released through fair price shops are shown below :—

	<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Rice</i> (In Metric Tonns)	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Atta</i>
1. Greater Imphal	751.390	—	7.477	740.972
2. Municipal Areas	1240.152	—	23,996	1193.344
3. Thoubal	667.000	—	—	245.000
4. Bishenpur	410.565	—	—	165.851
5. Ukhrul	—	106.851	—	14.000
6. N.C.C.	—	110.000	—	26.000
7. Tamenglong	—	70.000	—	7.500
8. Tengnoupal	—	2.400	—	—
9. Mao	—	9.600	—	—
10. Imphal East	420.303	—	—	432.303
11. Imphal West	468.000	—	—	468.000
Total—	3969.410	298.851	31.473	3292.970

The offtake of rations from the fair price shops was poor and was only 62.5% as compared to that of 67-68. There were adequate stocks at reasonable prices in the market and prospects of good harvest in the winter of 1968-69 further lowered the prices from September, 1968 onwards.

The statement below shows the year's procurement target and paddy procured (Sub-Divisionwise) as on 2.2.69.

<i>Name of Sub-Division</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Thoubal	15,000 Qtl.	14,500.87 Qtl.
2. Bishenpur	12,000 "	15,406.51 "
3. Imphal East	12,000 "	12,073.50 "
4. Imphal West	15,000 "	14,886.78 "
5. Churachandpur	3,000 "	2,287.52 "
6. Jiribam	3,000 "	1,666.80 "
Total—		60,821.98 Qtl.

The target achieved was 6,183.437 M.T. of paddy at the close of procurement. There was acute scarcity of sugar during the year under report. To ease the situation, sugar retailers were appointed and permit system introduced.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department continued functioning with the same set-up as in previous year with the Principal Engineer as the Head of the Department. He was assisted by one Additional Principal Engineer and 12 Executive Engineers. Two divisions were amalgamated with other divisions in the month of September, 68. Out of the working divisions 7 (seven) divisions were engaged on construction, improvements, maintenance of roads, bridges and hydro electric project. Two divisions were exclusively engaged on generation, transmission distribution of power and construction of power scheme. The remaining 3 (three) divisions engaged on construction of buildings, irrigation, flood control, drainage, water supply scheme, procurement, distribution of stores and automobile workshop.

The main development work in this department is that of roads, for which a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs had been allotted in the annual plan. The expenditure incurred for 1968-1969 is 75.31 lakhs. The most important road in hand was the Churachandpur Tipaimukh road. The new motorable Cachar road has been handed over to the Border Roads Organisation. Other important roads in progress are Imphal Tamenglong road, Moreh Humine road, Lital Sansak chassad Humine road, Mahadev Tolloi road, Tengnoupal Sansak road, Pallel Chakpikarong, Imphal Ukhrul road, Ukhrul Kharasom Tadubi road, Manbahadur Limpuroad, Chingmeikhullen Tolloi road, Nungba Thanlon road etc. along with certain important bridges which were also in progress. The National Highway No. 39 in the portion of Mao to Moreh lying in this territory is also maintained by the Public Works Department.

The rural water supply schemes like Moirang, Bishenpur etc. were in progress.

The work of construction of 132 kv. line from Assam to Imphal was also in progress. The associated substation is being entrusted to Assam State Electricity Board.

The work in Minor irrigation scheme and flood control in Manipur was also in progress.

Imphal Building Division :—

This division continued to function with four sub-divisions. The construction and maintenance of all buildings within 5 miles radius of Imphal (except Lamphelpat) was under the jurisdiction of this division.

The major physical achievements of this division during the year under report were the completion of following works :

1. Construction of P.W.D. block 'C' at Imphal.
2. Construction of approach road to Museum building from Tikendrajit road, Imphal.
3. Construction of fire station (subsidiary station) at Imphal.
4. Construction of sanitary latrine in jail compound at Imphal.

5. Ancillary structure for food grain godown at Sangaiprow, Imphal.
6. Extension of two rooms in G. P. Women's College, Imphal.
7. Construction of B.T.I. at Canchipur.

The following major works were in progress during the period under report.

1. (a) Construction of houses for 12 MLAs at Imphal.
(b) Construction of quarter for 10 MLAs type III double storied.
2. Construction of 4 Nos. type V quarter for Dy. Minister, Dy. Speaker, Chairman Hill Standing Committee, Imphal
3. Construction of road and parking place for loading and unloading in M.S.T. premises at Imphal
4. Construction of compound wall for C.M.'s bungalow, Imphal.
5. Construction of laboratory block, cycle shed, gas pant for Tampha-sana Girls' Higher Secondary, Imphal.
6. Improvement of Women Hospital, Imphal
7. Compound wall for M.S.T. at Mantripukhri.
8. Seed storage godown at Mantripukhri.
9. Magazine bulding for the Police department.
10. Cycle shed for 370 cycles in D.M.C college.

Ukhrul Division :—

This division with its head quarter at Ukhrul (shifted from Imphal to Ukhrul during the 1st week of January, 1968 for advantage of work and administration) continued to function with four sub-divisions to look after the buildings and important roads within the territorial jurisdiction of Ukhrul Civil Sub-Division and a part of Mao Civil sub-division.

This division was maintaining roads of all categories for a total length of 614.4 km. (approx.) out of which 57.6 km. was pucca, 145.6 km. fair weather motorable and 411.2 km. fair weather jeepable roads.

During the year under review, many fair weather roads were improved to motorable and dodgeable standard and new roads taken in hand. The main improvement was in the Shangsak Chassad road from 60.63 miles. In this portion the diversion was widened from 9 ft. jeepable to 18 ft. motorable standard having a total length of 4 miles (approx.). Apart from this improvements were made for easying and widening the sharp curves and construction of permanent R.C.C. ring culverts. Work was completed upto 66 km. The full length of Shangsak Phungyar road—34 km. was widened to motorable width and opened to traffic including all the diversions.

The Mahadev Talloi road 55 km. length, was opened to Dodge. Previously this was opened to jeep only and not for the full length. In addition to this all the temporary wooden bridges were constructed during this year. Apart from this the Ukhrul Kharasom road was opened to jeep upto Laiyi river after constructing a big temporary wooden bridge 240 ft. span. Further

Ukhrul Paoyi Chingjaroi Kharasom road was improved including construction of temporary wooden bridges and it was opened to jeep. The road from Chingai to Khamasom via Poi was taken up for improvement. Most of the temporary wooden bridges were completed and improvement of road from Chingai to Poi was completed. Further improvement upto Khamasom will be completed by the end of 1969.

Apart from the above, a new road along the Indo Burma Border on the eastern side of Ukhrul sub-division (total length 33 miles) was taken up during the year under report and it was completed upto 15 miles for the jeep.—

The improvement work of Imphal Ukhrul road from 25 km. was in progress. The improvement work was also in progress upto 61 km. by providing 2" premix macadam surfacing. This road was very badly damaged due to flood and rain in the year, 1966. The permanent concrete bridge of 80 ft. span at 32.40 km. was completed and opened to traffic during the year under report.

Apart from the above, extensive protection works were taken up to protect the road against slips and erosions.

During the year under report, the following buildings were either completed or taken up in hand.

1. Administrative buildings : 3 Nos. of type II, 5 Nos. of type I.
2. Nos. of type II buildings were completed and occupied, and 5 Nos. of type I building were nearing completion.

Education Department :—Construction of J.B. School at Huining and improvement of Higher Secondary School at Ukhrul were completed. Extension work of the Higher Secondary School was in progress.

Basha huts :—The temporary basha huts for the 4th Bn. Assam Rifles at Ukhrul were completed and handed over. The construction of the C.R.P. Bashas huts was also nearing completion.

Civil Building :—The staff quarters for the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. at Tolloi was nearing completion.

Electricity Project Division :—

The division continued to be responsible for execution of schemes relating to Electricity Department and maintenance work of Diesel Power Station at Ukhrul, Mao, Thoubal, Jiribam etc. and its supply networks.

The important achievements on different schemes of this division during the year under review are as under :—

Electrification of Ukhrul Town :—2X48 kw. Diesel generating sets were procured and installed giving a total installed capacity of 120 kw. Service connections were in progress.

Electrification of towns and villages in Manipur during the 3rd five year plan :—Only 14 localities could be electrified during the year due to shortage of power.

Electrification of Mao, Tadubi and surrounding areas : Giving of service connections were in progress. Electrification of Jiribam and surrounding

areas :—One generating set of 48 kw. capacity was purchased and installed. Giving of service connections were in progress.

Electrification of Moreh Town :—The Moreh power station was put to commercial use by installing 2X25 kw. sets. Another one 48 kw. set was procured and installed during the year.

Installation of 1X700 k.v. a. diesel generating set at Imphal :—The work of installation of 700 K.V.A. Diesel set at Imphal Power House was already completed and put to commercial use. Installation of the 1000 K.V.A. transformer which was not included in the original scheme was procured and installed.

Augmentation of generating capacity at Imphal estimated to cost Rs. 7.32 lakhs :—The scheme was sanctioned by the Govt of Manipur in December, 1968. Necessary extension of the building was taken up during the year under report.

Bulk supply of power from the Assam State Electricity Board is estimated to cost Rs. 134.76 lakhs.

The work consists of construction of 132 kv. single circuit transmission line from Jirighat upto Imphal and construction of Sub-Stations at Imphal, Moirang, Kakching, Lital and Kangpokpi as well as 33 kv. sub-transmission lines at the above places from Imphal.

All the steel poles, ACCR conductors and insulators indented through the D.G.S. & D were received during the year under report.

Electricity Division :—

The Electricity Division of the P.W.D. Manipur declared as a commercial undertaking with its Head Quarter at Imphal continued to be incharge of the operation and maintenance of the supply system in Imphal, Moirang and its suburbs and the electrified villages situated along the Tiddim Road upto New Churachandpur. The Division operates and maintains the diesel power houses at Imphal and Moirang. Providing of internal wiring for the extended portions of Government buildings and maintenance of the internal wiring in all Govt. building in Imphal, Moirang and Churachandpur was also undertaken by the Electricity Division. Procurement of materials for both the Electricity and Electricity Project Division was also arranged by this Division.

The installation of the 700 KVA Diesel set at Imphal Diesel Power House was completed during the first quarter of 1968-69 and was successfully test run. However, the set could not be put into commercial operation as the power transformer and the connected cables meant for the set were not supplied by the supplier in time. As the demand for electric connection increased, it was decided to run the 700 K.V.A. Diesel set for commercial use through temporary arrangements utilising the existing transformers and available spare cables. The set was put to commercial use in the 2nd quarter of the year under review. The addition of 700 K.V.A. Diesel set enabled the undertaking to give about 1000 domestic and industrial connections in and around the Imphal town.

Irrigation, Embankment & Drainage Division :—

This Division was in charge of Minor Irrigation, Drainage work, Improvement and maintenance of river bunds upto 14.9.69 but started

functioning with five sub-division since 15.9.69 as the Water Supply Division merged with this Division . This Division was incharge of improvement and maintenance of bunds of important rivers in Manipur, irrigation and water supply works.

During the year under report, this Division achieved the following works :—

Flood control measures :—Many weak points of the bunds of important rivers of Manipur were improved and repaired.

Water supply scheme :—This division supplied filtered water within the Imphal area. The daily supply of water was on an average of about eight lakh gallons.

Irrigation :

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Commanded area</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
Itok M.I. scheme Part I & II	9400 acres	90 % completed
Lousipat M.I. Scheme	1000 „	20 % „
Fandu M.I. Scheme	2000 „	95 % „
Teralok M. I. Scheme	2000 „	80 % „
Khamelok Channel modification	2000 „	25 % „
Construction of Ningthem Thingel (Providing field channel).	1000 „	100 % „
Construction of lift irrigation at Lamphelpat	50 „	35 % „
Construction of lift irrigation at Mantripukhri	30 „	30 % „
Construction of ring bund around the field of Paobitak Co-opt. farming Society at Paobitak.	450 „	40 % „
Remodelling of Lalikhong	5000 „	40 % „

Highways North Division :—

This Division continued to function with four sub-divisions at Kangpokpi, Tuyang Waichong, Tamenglong and Imphal and was incharge of roads, buildings including N.H. 39 (for the portion Mao to Imphal).

During the period under report, the following achievements were made, by this Division :—

28 (44.8 Km.) miles long I. T. Road was maintained with work of improvement, metalling and surface painting. Metalling and surface painting of road 14 (22.4 km.) miles long from Pukhao to Kanglatombi road was also done. 96 R.C.C. culverts were constructed at 5 intervillage roads.

Construction of Medical Officers quarter, Midwife quarter and Lady Health visitors quarter for P.H.C. at Aimol was also completed. N.H. 39 for the portion 0.66 miles was maintained with metalling and surface painting. Construction of flexible type retaining walls with boulder sausage was taken up at different places on Mao to Imphal portion of N.H. No. 39.

Imphal East Division :—

This Division comprising of four sub-divisions continued to function with head quarters at Imphal. This Division was created mainly to construct and look after the works of the New Hospital building, District Court and other office buildings, residential quarters and roads for the township at Lamphelpat. This division was also responsible for construction and maintenance of other roads and buildings at Imphal. There are 317.76 km. of roads under this division of which 160 km. black topped, 73.76 km. W.B.M. and the rest 84 km. metalled and kutcha roads.

Achievements :—

Imphal Ukhrul road 0 to 24.0 km. (0-15 mls.) :— This is a State Highway. Soiling, metalling, premix carpeting and raising for same portion of this road were done.

The new Hospital building, the District Court, the Additional District Court, the Branch office of the A. G. Assam and Nagaland and other buildings at Lamphelpat were completed and handed over to Departments concerned. Besides, improvement of the township roads was in progress.

Dairy building, construction of office building of S.D.C. Imphal East of Porompat were in progress. Construction, repairs and extension of many educational buildings were also completed.

Churachandpur Division :—

This Division continued to function with 4 (four) sub-divisions to look after construction work and maintenance of roads and buildings falling under the Churachandpur Civil Sub-Division. The headquarter of this Division is at New Churachandpur, 61 km. from Imphal. This Division was in charge of the main district roads mainly Churachandpur Tipaimukh road, Tiddim road from 41 km. to 120 km. i.e. upto Burma border, Moirang Kumbi to Sugnoo road via Wangoo, Churachandpur Sugnoo road, Thanga Keibul road and construction of Thanga road, construction of Medical buildings, police buildings and staff quarters for Family Planning etc.

During the period under report this Division made the following achievements :—

Tiddim road (120 km). The road starting from Imphal to Burma Border was maintained (from 41 km. to 120 km).

Churachandpur Tipaimukh road:—This road is of 266 km. length which starts from Churachandpur. The main construction of this road was making of 4ft. width trace path to 9 ft width jeepable road. The progress made is more than 70%.

Kumbi to Sugnoo via Wangoo: —This road of 8 km. length was improved upto the stage of 4 ft. The progress made was 75%.

The construction of buildings for the police at Gangpimul was in progress. The progress made was 80%. The staff quarters for Family planning at New Churachandpur and the work for the P. H. C. along with staff quarters at Lamjang and Thonganambi were in good progress.

Highways South Division:-

This Division continued to function with three sub-divisions and with head quarters at Imphal to look after the construction and maintenance of roads and buildings in the portion of south east of Manipur Civil Administration.

The National Highways No. 39 Imphal to Moreh upto Burma Border of total length 104 km. and Chakpikarong Mombi road of total 14.20km. were made 18 ft. jeepable road. The work of soiling, metalling and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick premix carpeting was taken up.

A total length of 65.6 km. of the Tengnoupal Sansak road was made from 3" trace path to 9 ft. jeepable during the year.

The work for making 12ft. width upto 16km. was also taken up.

Kakching Sugnoo road (37.60 km. to 45.60km.) of total length 8 km. was improved by $\frac{1}{4}$ " premix maccadam during the year.

Kakching Sugnoo road (37.60 km. to 64.80 km.) total length 27.20 km. The road was improved with remetalling and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick premix carpeting upto 15 km.

75.20 km. length of the Moreh Humine road was completed in cutting 9 ft. jeepable road out of the total length of 76.80 km.

40 km. length of the Tengnoupal Wangkhoo Mombi road was made 9 ft. width jeepable road out of the total length of 48 km.

Parallel Chandel road :—The work for metalling and $\frac{3}{4}$ " premix carpeting was in progress.

6.08 km. of the Chandrakhong Mombi road was made jeepable out of the total length of 12.80 km.

Apart from this several important inter village roads were constructed and maintained by this Division.

Construction of buildings such as, a big godown at Thoubal, M. O.'s quarter at Moreh, Chandel, Family Planning Centre at Kakching and Thoubal, S.D.C's office at Tengnoupal, Larong M.E. School, extension of Kwakeithel M.E. School and Latrine-cum-urinal block for Singjamei Girls' Higher Secondary School etc. were in good progress.

Stores and Workshop Division :—

This Division comprising of five sub-divisions continued to look after the work of procurement and distribution of stores, automobile workshop, construction work within the stores compound at Chingmeirong and the manufacture of furniture for the Govt. buildings and other materials required for various construction work.

The value of stores held by this Division on 31.3.69 was Rs. 1,16,91,422.00 (one crore sixteen lakhs ninety one thousand four hundred and twenty two) only.

Revenue received from hire charges of machineries is Rs. 3,32,460/- only.

Imphal West Division :—

This Division with its head quarters at Imphal continued to function with four sub-divisions to look after the roads—Imphal Kangchup 0—11

miles, Tiddim road 0—26 miles, other inter village roads and building works within its jurisdiction.

The Division was also incharge of construction of major bridges in Manipur, extension of the 2nd H.E. scheme at Leimakhong, Loktak lake project, construction of 50 kw. transmitting station building at Mayang Imphal and maintenance of Post and Telegraph buildings at Imphal. Earlier to 16.9.68 this Division was incharge of the construction work of the New Motorable Cachar road upto Nungba and the old Cachar road. Since then, the N.M.C. road has been transferred to the Border Roads organisation.

This division has made the following achievements upto the end of the 31st March, 1969 :—

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Soling and metalling N.M.C. road 23-34 miles
(36.8 km. to 54.4 km.) | 60% |
| 2. Soling and metalling N.M.C. road 34-41 miles
(54.4 km. to 65.6 km.) | 40% |
| 3. Construction of retaining walls in 34-41 miles
(54.4 km. to 65.6 km.) N.M.C. road. | 95% |
| 4. Construction of retaining walls in 41-47 miles
(65.6 km. to 75.2 km. NMC road | 89% |
| 5. Construction of culverts on NMC road 20-24
(32.0 km. to 38.4 km) miles | 99% |
| 6. Construction of culverts on NMC road 34-41 miles
(54.4 km. to 65.6 km.) | 81% |
| 7. Construction of culverts on NMC road 41-44 miles
(65.6 km. to 70.4 km.) | 84% |
| 8. Construction of culverts on NMC road
44-47 miles (70.4 km. to 75.2 km.) | 25% |
| 9. Construction of culverts on NMC road 0-14 miles
(0 to 22.4 km.) from Nungba side | 46% |
| 10. Construction of minor bridges at 27/7F on NMC. road | 67% |
| 11. Construction of minor bridge at 34-41 miles
(54.4 km. to 65.6 km.) | 48% |
| 12. Construction of a bridge over Iril river at Pukhao. | 82% |
| 13. Construction of a bridge at Tareikhul. | 93% |
| 14. Construction of Sugnoo bridge. | 47% |
| 15. Construction of Wangoo bridge. | 46% |
| 16. H.E. Scheme at Leimakhong 2nd stage. | 70% |
| 17. Improvement of old Cachar road from Bishenpur to
Nungba cutting 9' jeepable road along diversion
from Bishenpur to Nungba. | 95% |
| 18. -do- widening the existing road in section
47 miles to 51 miles (75.2 km. to 81.6 km) | 97% |
| 19. -do- -do- in section 51.75 to 54 miles
(82.80 km. to 86.4 km.) | Completed. |
| 20. Construction of Nungba Thanlon road. | 80% |
| 21. Construction of 50 K.W.M.W. transmitting station at
Mayang Imphal. | 15% |
| 22. Extension of Yurembam M.E. School. | Completed. |
| 23. Extension of Maklong M.E. School. | Completed. |

The City Buses covered a distance of 1192 Kms. per day and the daily average earning was Rs. 952.75 p. The city buses carried as many as 12,89,876 passengers during the year. The revenue from this source is likely to increase considerably with the introduction of more and better buses and intensive services.

Fare and freight structure :

Imphal Dimapur Route :—15 paise for every slab of 4 kms. in respect of Imphal-Kangpokpi-Imphal section and 35 paise for every slab of 8 kms. in respect of Kangpokpi D.M.V.-Kangpokpi section of the route. The consolidated fare for Imphal to Dimapur or Dimapur to Imphal was, however fixed at flat rate of Rs. 9/-
15 paise for every slab of 4 Kms.

Other routes :—

While calculating fare for the distance below 4 or 8 km. as the case may be, the fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$ paise or more shall be rounded to the next higher paise while that of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ paise shall be ignored.

The above rates prevailed from 1.11.65.

Prevalling goods and parcel rates :

<i>June to September</i>	<i>October to May</i>	<i>Distance</i>
Goods rate—Rs. 6.03 nP. per quintal.	Rs. 5.36 nP. per quintal	215 Km.
Parcel rate—Rs. 7.37 nP. per quintal.	Rs. 6.03 nP. per quintal	215 Km.

Fleet position :—The Department owned a fleet of 248 vehicles as on 31.3.69. The following vehicles constituted the fleet :—

<i>Type of vehicle</i>	<i>Number</i>
(1) Buses	127
(2) Trucks	102
(3) Cars	8
(4) Jeep and other small vehicles.	11
Total	248

Repair and maintenance :—Nearly 10,318 minor repairs were undertaken for the departmental vehicles in the central workshop at Imphal. 8 vehicles were given complete overhaul (major repair) during the year. In addition, 394 vehicles belonging to other departments of the Government of Manipur underwent minor repairs and 20 major repairs. The central work-shop was divided into 7 (seven) sections for proper maintenance of vehicles. The names of the sections and number of employees are given below :—

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>
(a) Car Section	23
(b) Bus Section	60
(c) Reconstruction Section	33
(d) Truck Section	30
(e) Maintenance & servicing Section	8
(f) Recondition Section	7
(g) Tyre Section	10
Total—	171

Stores :

During the year, 1968-69 stores worth Rs. 10,59,077.79 were acquired and the Departmental workshop used Rs. 10,29,836.15 p. worth of Stores in the repair and maintenance of the vehicles.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure :

The revenue receipts for the period under report was Rs. 25,90,944.86 p. and the expenditure was Rs. 60,90,655.42 p. The revenue receipts were collected from various sources of earning such as carriage of passengers, contract services, carriage of passengers luggages, postal mail services, Out-Agency Receipts and Rent etc. The pay and allowances of the staff and cost of material purchased constitute larger bulk of the expenditure. All efforts were being made to reduce the expenditure and increase the earning. Special operation drives were conducted for plugging loopholes of revenue and prevent leakages of the same. It is hoped that very soon, the Department will tide over the losses.

Capital Receipts and Expenditure :

It was contemplated to purchase 10 buses and 6 trucks costing Rs. 9.44 lakhs during 1968-69. Including the Out-standing liabilities of the year 1967-68, the total estimated capital expenditure was Rs. 15 lakhs. The total estimated capital expenditure provided in the budget was utilised during the year.

The Manipur State Transport, as a public utility service, rendered a great service to the people of Manipur for whom Motor Transport is the only means of communication with the rest of the India. It has always been the aim and object of the Department to provide maximum comfort at minimum cost and every kind of facility needed to the travelling public. The department looked forward for better services to the people and for achieving financial balance so that it can contribute more to the revenue of the Government.

IMPHAL MUNICIPAL BOARD

The Imphal Municipal Board continued to function. The extent of the Municipal area is 7.05 sq. miles with a population of 76,800. The strength of Commissioners of the Imphal Municipal Board is given below :—

1. Congress including two nominees	14
2. Communist	2
3. Sangjukta Socialist Party	2
4. Independents	4
	—
Total—	22

In addition to the above Commissioners there are 2 (two) Advisers deputed by the Government for giving advice to the Board. They have however no right of voting except that they can advise the Board. There were two sittings of the Board in a month. The policy and programmes of various important work to be undertaken were decided and actual administration and execution were carried out by the staff in accordance with the decision of the Board.

The following committees were formed by the Board for detail study of the matter to be discussed in the sitting of the Board.

- (1) Public Works Committee.
- (2) Education Committee.
- (3) Finance & Assessment Committee.
- (4) Bazar Committee.
- (5) Public Health Committee.
- (6) Hotel Committee.
- (7) Appointment Committee.

The Administration of the Imphal Municipality is divided into the following sections :—

- (1) General Administration.
- (2) Engineering Section.
- (3) Public Health & Sanitary Section.
- (4) Revenue and Assessment Section.
- (5) Urban Community Development Project.

The expenditure of the staff of the above administrative sections except that of the Urban Community Development Project was met by the Municipality from its own source of revenue. The expenditure of the staff in respect of the Urban Community Development Project was borne by the Government of India.

During the period under review the "Cycle Rickshaw Bye-laws" framed by the Board was confirmed by the Government. A new schedule of Octroi rates on various items of goods proposed by the Imphal Municipal Board in order to increase income of the Imphal Municipality was approved by the Government. Imposition of Octroi duty on such items of goods was started and revenue collected on this item during this period was Rs 3,04,990/- against the figure of Rs 1,58,840.19 p. for the year, 1967-68.

During the period under review, a Public latrine consisting of 4 Urinal sets and 5 latrine sets were constructed at Purana Bazar for the benefit of the businessmen in the market and for the public at the cost of about Rs. 20,000/-. Other notable work done during the period is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of work.	Value of work done.
1.	Lighting	Rs 20,804.02
2.	Road & Drain	Rs 1,60,074.71
3.	Sewage Scheme	Rs 1,61,163.00
4.	Building	Rs 15,203.00
5.	Gandhi Memorial Hall	Rs 74,286.50
	Total	Rs. 4,31,531.23 p.

Notable work other than normal work like cleaning, sweeping, clearance of night soil, etc. from the point of view of Health & Sanitation carried out during the period under review is given below:—

(1) 40 new licences for hotel and restaurants were issued and the total income derived from this source was Rs. 3,591.00 including the renewal fee of licence.

(2) Under the Food Adulteration Act, 8 new licences were issued from which an amount of Rs. 503.00p. was collected. During the period under

review 59 food samples suspected to be adulterated were seized and sent to Food Analyst for examination and 8 cases found adulterated according to the result of analysis were lodged to the court for awarding conviction.

(3) Under the scheme of disposal of the night soil, refuse and preparation of compost, 18 compost pits were prepared. 19 tons and 900 kg. of compost were produced and soil.

(4) Two trainees of sanitary Inspectors deputed for training during the year 1967-68 were given appointment during the period under review.

The Local Self Government Day which is being observed throughout India was observed on the 31st August, 1969 throughout the Municipal Area. During this function people were told what is local self Government and what is Municipality by means of distributing pamphlets and organising public meeting by the public institutions related with Municipality and Urban Community Project. A largely attended public meeting at Imphal Polo Ground was also organised by the Imphal Municipality with the help of the staff of the Urban Community Development Project.

As usual cleanliness Day on the 2nd October which is the Birth Day of Gandhijee was observed throughout the Municipality organised by the Imphal Municipality with the help of the Project.

Loans and Grants from the Government of India:—

No Loan was taken during the period. A sum of Rs. 7, 10,000.00 p. as Grant-in-aid for development work of the Imphal Municipality and a sum of Rs. 70,600/- as Grant-in-aid for meeting the expenditure of Urban Community Development Project were received.

Financial Statement of the Imphal Municipality including the Urban Community Project is given below:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
		Rs.			Rs.
	Opening Balance	2,00,984.03	1.	Pay of Establishment	4,66,830.11
1.	Holding tax.	—	2.	Contingency.	95,142.84
2.	Water tax.	—	3.	Grant-in-aid	—
3.	Light tax.	5,148.24	4.	Lighting	15,997.16
4.	Drainage tax.	—	5.	Water Supply	8,718.68
5.	Latrine tax.	30,808.26	6.	Road	1,72,139.11
6.	Peddler & building	95,192.58	7.	Drain	—
7.	Vendor Seat Rent.	340.00	8.	Gulley	—
8.	Rickshaw Registration.	15,377.00	9.	Building	89,801.22
9.	Rickshaw Driving Licence	7,826.00	10.	Park	—
10.	Cattle Pound.	1,458.74	11.	Tank	—
11.	Registration of Dog.	—	12.	Vehicle (Lorry, tractor etc.)	93,977.68
12.	Octroi Duty.	3,04,990.24	13.	Sanitation and Public Health	1,13,606.19

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
13.	Hotel, Restaurant etc.	4,907.00	14.	Repayment of loan	12,941.36
14.	Refundable Deposit & loan.	29,374.00	15.	Refund	35,148.00
15.	Grant : (1) For development work of Municipality.	7,10,000.00			
	(ii) For Urban Community Development Project.	70,600.00			
16.	Application fee.	1,079.62			
17.	Miscellaneous.	85,369.41			
18.	Fine.	7,652.80			
		<hr/> Rs. 13,70,123.89			
	Total—Rs.	15,71,107.92		Total—Rs.	11,04,311.35

Urban Community Development Project :

The Urban Community Development Project sponsored by the Ministry of Health, F.P. & U.D. Government of India started in the year, 1966. The Imphal Municipality is the implementing agency of the UCD programmes in Manipur. The total expenditure of the Project is borne by the Government of India. The schemes of the project are approved by the Government of India. For convenience of activities, the Imphal town is divided into 4 zones. At present a Project Advisory Committee consisting of 8 members with the Chairman, Imphal Municipal Board as Chairman and Executive Officer of the Imphal Municipality as Secretary is looking after the work and activities of the Project.

The following organisations were running under this project :—

1.	Vikash Mandal.	4
2.	Mahila Mandal (Women Association).	20
3.	Youth Clubs.	14
4.	Balwadi and K.G. School.	28
5.	Local Development Committee.	92
6.	Children's Radio Listening Clubs.	8
7.	Co-operative Societies.	7
8.	Parent Teacher Association.	22

Total— 195

Physical achievements :

As usual young local volunteers took up social service programmes in drain clearance, improvement of by lanes etc. on Sundays and Holidays. Three by-lanes were fitted with electric bulbs through local contribution.

Health and Sanitation :

During the year under review programme of vaccination and inoculation for about 600 Balwadi Children were taken up through the Director of Medical and Health Services, Manipur. As a step of precautionary measures, D.D.T. and phenyle were sprayed through the Imphal Municipality.

Educational programme :

28 Balwadies including K.G. Schools had been running in the 20 Municipal Wards. As a part of Project grant on matching contribution, 4 Balwadies were given Rs. 600.00 p. each and other 24 Balwadies were given Rs. 240.00 p. each being the honorariums of Instructors.

Economic Programme :

19 Craft-cum-production centres were operating progressively in the zones of the project area and out of which 4 centres were given Rs. 800.00 p. each, 4 others Rs. 500.00 p. each and 11 others Rs. 240.00 p. each as matching grant from the Project.

Social-Cultural-Recreational :

Local Self Government Day and National Cleanliness Day were observed on 31.8.68 and 2.10.68 respectively throughout the Municipal area. The Chairman, Imphal Municipal Board appealed to all Local Development Committees, Clubs, Schools, Colleges and other voluntary organisations through local dailies, leaflets and All India Radio, Imphal for joining the competition in the (1) General cleanliness, (2) Water Hyacinth clearance and (3) Kutcha Road Development.

The children of Childrens' Diamond School, Wangkhei Ayangpalli, Imphal at Ward No. 16, Khwai Balwadi of Nagamapal, Ward No. 4 and the trainees of Janata Tailoring Institute, Imphal Ward No. 9 organised separate sight seeing programmes outside the Municipal area through private arrangements under the guidance of the Project Organisers and the guardians.

The Sirei Lily Craft-cum-Production Centre at Ward No. 1 undertook a study tour at Kanglatongbi Orphan House at a distance of 23 miles from Imphal to see the working of the House there.
